



# The Antiquary.



MAY, 1913.

## Notes of the Month.

THE Summer Meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute will be held at Exeter from Tuesday, July 22, to Wednesday, July 30.



Lecturing before the Royal Anthropological Institute on April 8, Mr. W. H. Cook and Professor Keith described the discovery of human remains that was made last August at Halling, some four miles south of Rochester. Mr. Cook explained how, when excavations were in progress, an earth-slip occurred, showing the bones of a human skeleton lying in one of the strata of brick earth deposits in the Medway Valley. They lay 6 feet 2 inches below the surface, and the four strata above that in which the discovery was made were undisturbed. The junction between the fourth and fifth strata represented an old land surface, for charred pieces of bone and wood and worked flints were found close to the site of the skeleton.



Professor Keith, reviewing the evidence, argued that it seemed probable that the date was near the end of the palæolithic period. It was just at this period that we were without evidence as to the type of man who inhabited England. The position of the skeleton indicated that it was a case of a burial, the man having been buried in a crouching position. The type was a very common one, similar to that of the Tilbury man. He was between thirty and forty years of age, and had lost most of his teeth through abscesses at their

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roots, that were probably due to the roughness of the food eaten. The skull bones were not thick, and the skull was peculiar in possessing the rare bone known as the *os antiepilepticum*. It was a curious coincidence that this same peculiarity had been observed in a neolithic skull found some four or five miles from Halling. The skull was fairly wide; the jaws were thick; the right arm bone was slightly more strongly developed than the left, indicating that in his case there had been less specialization towards right-handedness than in the case of the Tilbury man. He was a stout little fellow, of about 5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 4 inches in height. When all the features were summed up, there was not a single feature differentiating him from modern man. If the presumed date was correct, it illustrated in a remarkable way the permanence of type. The race to which the individual belonged was of the river-bed type, like the Trent skull, like Mr. Mullins's skull, like that found in the Manchester Ship Canal, and, in fact, like 40 or 50 per cent. of the skulls of working men and women in the South of England. A discussion followed, in which attention was drawn to the extreme difficulty of fixing the date with exactness, and special praise was given to Mr. Cook for the care with which, as an amateur "missionary anthropologist," he had made his observations.



The Council of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies have started a collection of lantern-slides dealing with Roman subjects, similar to that possessed by the Hellenic Society. An appeal is made for gifts of slides, negatives, loans of rare photographs, and donations towards the expenses of forming the collection.



The *Architect* of April 4 contained an interesting paper on Noyon Cathedral, by Mr. J. Tavenor Perry, illustrated by a number of admirable drawings from the author's own clever pen.



What are believed to be the remains of an ancient "couple" church have been discovered during excavations in a field between Steeple Ashton and Keevil, Wiltshire. Lieu-

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tenant W. H. C. Chamberlaine, who is in charge of the research work which is being carried out by the Wiltshire Archæological Society, is convinced, says the *Daily Chronicle*, that he has succeeded in tracing the foundations of a building which must at one time have served the two adjacent villages as a place of worship. Although the Archæological Society have no record of the existence of such a church, aged inhabitants recall traditional stories which support the theory. The present churches, which probably superseded the one now found, were built in the fifteenth century. It is evident that a burial-ground was attached to the ancient building, for human bones have often been unearthed by the plough, and the skeleton of a man, 6 feet in height, is among the evidence obtained by the excavation.

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In making a survey of Cranborne Chase, Mr. Heywood Sumner, F.S.A., came across indications of a Roman settlement on the outlying portions, which are just over the border in Hampshire, and which are known as Rockbourne Down. Lord Shaftesbury, the owner, gave permission for excavations to be made, with the result that Mr. Sumner has unearthed the remains of a small Roman farm inside a low earthen enclosure, similar to others that exist in various parts of Wiltshire. The extent of the farm was ninety-six acres, and the buildings were enclosed with a ditch, which surrounded a quadrangle of 150 feet by 80 feet. There are a dwelling-house, a bakehouse, and a granary, with hypocaust and remains of a good deal of corn. Quantities of bones of the horse and the ox, a large number of fragments of New Forest, Samian, and other ware, including a perfect jug, pots, a fragment of a Purbeck marble vessel, spindle-wheels, old knife-blades, and coins from Gallienus to Constantine, were turned up during the excavations. Inside the ditch is a barrow belonging to the Bronze Age, which had evidently been rifled by the Romans, but here was found an urn, with its cyst and an arrow-head. The existence of these remains is not shown on the Ordnance map.

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Dr. Marten Perry, for more than twenty years President of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society,

writes, under date March 19, 1913: "Not until this morning had I observed in the *Antiquary* (p. 82) that Mr. John Oxberry claims for the 'Newcastle Society of Antiquaries the distinction of being the oldest provincial society for the study of antiquarian subjects that there is in England.' In justice to the Spalding Gentlemen's Society, whose bicentenary was celebrated in October, 1911, by the opening of its new building by Sir Henry Howorth, I must protest against this claim. Evidence from the minute-books, in the handwriting of Maurice Johnson, would alone prove that the Spalding Gentlemen's Society has existed more than double the number of years claimed for the Newcastle Society. I would refer for further details to an article in *Memorials of Old Lincolnshire*, and would be pleased to correspond on the subject with any interested party." Dr. Perry concludes by expressing good wishes "for the continued success of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries." He is quite right in claiming superior age for the Spalding Society, whose aims were distinctly antiquarian; though it seems to have been organized somewhat more on the lines of a modern club than as a specifically archæological society.

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"Such a misfortune," said the *Morning Post*, April 7, "as the dispersal of Professor Flinders Petrie's collection of antiquities, which, during the eleven years of his occupancy of the Chair of Egyptology at University College, has shed new light on a wonderful civilization, will, it may be hoped, be averted now that a fund has been opened for the purchase of the treasures, and subscriptions of £1,250, including £1,000 from Mr. Robert Mond, have been received. The time, however, is short, for the offer of the collection for £6,000, its bare cost, is only open till June. However, an appeal to the public has become necessary, and should meet with a sympathetic response from all who appreciate the educative influence of archæology. This collection, containing many thousands of specimens, is the result of twenty-five years of discriminating selection by an investigator and scholar of unsurpassed discernment and learning. Professor Petrie has lived among the people, and has had unique opportunities of acquiring uncommon objects, and of determining their

significance. But the value of the collection lies no less in its connected arrangement than in separate points of interest. Classification and comparison have enabled approximate dates to be deduced from variations in form and style of the art-crafts, and also explain the conditions of industry, the nature of exports and imports, and the social customs of different periods. The collection, indeed, illustrates in concrete form the whole range of Egyptian civilization, with its conditions of life, trades and handicrafts, art and religion, from prehistoric times. Written records begin about 5,000 B.C., but there are abundant remains illuminating the earlier time when the foundations of the kingdom were established. Professor Petrie's prehistoric collection is the greatest in the world, except perhaps that of the Ashmolean Museum, and it is easy to read its indications of the dawn of religion, in the articles of daily use accompanying burials and testifying to a belief in a future life—like the present one, only better. The development of the processes of pottery is also to be traced, there are stone implements of exquisite delicacy, and much more to bring the inquirer into close contact with the problem of the mysterious race at the source of Egyptian history."

It was announced in the *Times*, March 22, that in the course of the season's work of the Egypt Exploration Fund at Abydos, then just concluded, the explorers had discovered a cemetery of sacred ibises adjoining a human cemetery, "both dating from the Roman occupation of Egypt—that, is about A.D. 200." Each of about a hundred large earthenware jars contained on an average twenty-five birds, preserved with some bituminous material and wrapped in linen bandages. "Many of the most carefully bound examples were found to contain, not a complete bird, but only a bunch of feathers; others, again, consisted of a few bones and feathers mixed, and in one case a single egg. The careful preservation of not only complete birds, but of eggs, bones, and even odd feathers, is good evidence for supposing that the worship of Thoth and the veneration for the bird which was sacred to him still had a strong hold upon the minds and imagination of the people of Egypt even as late as the Roman period."

An estate to which some historic interest attaches is Boscobel, situated on the borders of Salop and Staffordshire. Built in 1540 in Brewood Forest, the house had been used for many years before the time of Charles II. as a hiding-place for Catholic priests and political refugees, but its main interest relates to the circumstance that it sheltered King Charles in September, 1651, after the Battle of Worcester. Here Charles lay hid for several days, and in a paddock adjoining is the oak-tree in which he took refuge when surprised by horsemen. The principal part of the house remains as it was in those days. The estate, which extends to nearly 700 acres, and includes two rich dairy farms and heavy woodlands, will be sold by auction, by Messrs. Hampton and Sons, in June.

The International Congress of Historical Studies held in London from April 3 to 8 was a great success. Many valuable papers were read in the various sections. In the Mediæval History Section at King's College, Mr. Goddard H. Orpen read a paper on "The Effects of Norman Rule in Ireland, 1169-1333." He said that, unlike many Irish writers, he had been led to regard the direct and more immediate consequences of Norman domination in Ireland as distinctly beneficial. Norman rule made for the progress of Ireland in that it established in the feudalized districts a *Pax Normannica*, and the comparative peace so established rendered social advance possible, and in particular led to a great increase in the area and effectiveness of agriculture. The Norman manorial system led directly to the formation and growth of numerous towns in the thirteenth century. The Church was raised in status, better organized, and brought into closer community with that of Western Europe. Many splendid monastic establishments were founded, and a new and more spacious style of ecclesiastical architecture introduced. The connection with England opened a channel by which Ireland obtained a greater share in the intellectual heritage of all the ages, and in particular in those of civil and ecclesiastical governance which the world owed to Rome.

Professor Silvanus Thompson, lecturing before the Scientific Section in the Rooms

of the Geological Society at Burlington House on the "Origin and Development of the Compass Card," explained its chief points, and said that the compass had remained practically unchanged in all essential particulars for four centuries. The compasses carried by Columbus on his voyages of discovery to the West Indies certainly possessed every one of the features enumerated, save that it was doubtful whether all their thirty-two points were marked with initials, or only eight of them, and whether the north point bore a fleur-de-lys. In Europe the magnet was certainly used in navigation in the latter half of the twelfth century. The first primitive form of compass in use in the Mediterranean in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries consisted of a magnetic needle supported on a reed or a cork floating in water. The earliest description of a pivoted magnetic needle placed in a box, with a glass lid, with a graduated scale, and with "sights" for taking bearings, was that of Pierre de Maricourt, 1269. In or about the year 1300 the improvement was made of adding to the pivoted needle a light card, whereon was painted the rose of the winds. Such evidence as existed pointed to this improvement having been made at the port of Amalfi; but the attribution (by Mazzella, in 1586) of this step to a mythical personage called Flavio di Gioia was unhistorical, and the various stages in the growth of the myth had been traced. From the beginning the wind-roses used in mariners' compasses were divided out into eight, sixteen, and thirty-two equal divisions, the north point being distinguished by a dart, a triangle, a trident, a star or a group of stars, or a letter T, or, later, by a fleur-de-lys. The east point was usually marked with a cross. The rhumbs of the eight principal winds were usually painted black, those of the eight half-winds green, and those of the sixteen quarter-winds red.



The Rev. E. E. Dorling read a paper on "The Evolution of the Heraldic Seal in England" before the Related and Auxiliary Sciences Section in the Rooms of the Chemical Society, Burlington House. Personal seals, he said, fell into groups, overlapping indeed, but perfectly distinct and

showing a logical development of design. By the last quarter of the twelfth century the heraldic seal had an assured position. The type was circular, with a simple armorial shield of the period and legend of Lombardic capitals. In Henry III.'s reign the same style was found, but the seal itself was of shield shape. At the end of this reign vesica-shaped seals appeared, with the shield hanging from a tree, a fashion lasting into the next century. In Edward I.'s time seals became circular again. The shield appeared in an architectural border (in a style that endured for more than a century), with in some cases heraldic beasts and monsters placed on either side. Parallel with these were seals of simpler type without the border. Early in the fourteenth century, the shield placed upon a single supporter inaugurated a long, enduring fashion. The same period produced shields showing a tree with suspended shield, and two beasts filling the side-spaces. Later in the century an architectural border reappeared, with variations in the central and supporting figures. At this time Gothic letter began to displace the old Lombardic capitals of the legends. In Edward III.'s reign crested helmets were introduced above the shield, sometimes with, sometimes without, an architectural border. To the third quarter of the fourteenth century belonged a fine group of seals, showing shield, crested helm, and supporters, in a quatrefoil. At the beginning of the fifteenth century a type was evolved with the shield borne on the breast of a single supporter, or held by two, with badges introduced into the design. Contemporary in introduction with this type, and lasting till the end of the Middle Ages, was the most elaborate seal form, showing the full achievement of shield, crested helm, and supporters, with badges occasionally added, but without the architectural border. Equestrian seals developed similarly. They contained representations of the rider, showing how heraldry, appearing at first on the shield alone, gradually spread to surcoat, horse-trappers, and helm.



The War Office has consented to lend to the Committee of the Imperial Services Exhibition, to be opened at Earl's Court this month (May), a unique collection of large ordnance



from the Rotunda Museum at Woolwich. This display will demonstrate the evolution of gunnery from the fifteenth century to the present day. There will also be a collection of small arms lent by the War Office. This will include specimens of the earliest forms of the crossbow and the arquebus up to the most perfect specimens of the small-bore rifles with pointed bullets in use at the present day.



At Hungerford, Berkshire, on April 1, in accordance with a custom dating back to the time of John of Gaunt, who gave valuable privileges to the town, members of the "hocktide jury" were summoned by blasts on the historic horn, and assembled at their court house in the early morning to transact the local business of the year. Among the valuable privileges granted by John of Gaunt are the fishing rights. Hungerford has some of the best trout-fishing in the country, and at the court it was decided to debar commoners fishing by worm and minnow bait, it being stated that by so doing the town would reap considerable benefit by advance in the value of the fishing, which is already a source of substantial revenue.



While the jury were deliberating, two officials known as "tuttimen," with flower-bedecked staves surmounted with oranges, perambulated the town, demanding kisses from the women and headpence from the men. Among the places visited was the workhouse, where the womenfolk insisted upon the due observance of their rights. Tobacco, sweets, and oranges, were distributed at this institution. At the luncheon of the "hocktide jury" a number of "colts" were shod. These luckless individuals had a nail driven into the heel of their boots until they called "punch," which released them from the attention of the smith, and incidentally of five shillings, the price of a bowl of punch.



The *Illustrated London News* of March 29 contained some fine photographic illustrations of the Etruscan tombs recently excavated by the Italian Department of Antiquities at Caere, the ancient Etruscan city, twenty-five miles north-west of Rome, which was known originally as Agylla, the Round Town. The

tombs newly unearthed consist in part of shaft, or pit, graves of a remote period, akin to those discovered under the Roman Forum, and partly of Tholos tombs, also called beehive tombs or tumuli, of the best Etruscan period. They were found on all sides of the city, but chiefly on La Banditaccia, near the modern village of Cervetri—that is to say, on uncultivated ground belonging to the old princely Roman family of Ruspoli. At Caere many Romans found refuge when Rome was captured by the Gauls, and there, it is said, Tarquinius Superbus, seventh and last King of Rome, took refuge after his overthrow.



The contents of the special "Irish Number" of the *Times*, issued on March 17, included an illustrated article, filling nearly three columns, on "Early Art in Ireland: Its Development from Pre-Christian Times."



The *Yorkshire Post* of April 3 reported that, "In connection with excavations being made at a new hydro at Hornsea, some interesting discoveries have been made. They comprise eight human skeletons, with which were several objects which indicate that the remains are those of early inhabitants of Hornsea—indeed, some of the very earliest of which there is trustworthy record. Generally speaking, the bodies had been buried with their heads to the south, and they occurred at a depth varying from 2 to 3 feet. As is usual with these ancient skeletons, the teeth are in a good state of preservation. The authorities at the Hull Museum, through the kindness of the owner of the property, Mr. Wilson, were able to watch the digging out of many of the objects, most of which have been secured for the Hull collection. The specimens indicate that they belong to an Anglo-Saxon settlement of about the seventh or eighth century A.D. From the comparative abundance of the relics and their nature, it is apparent that they were once owned by a heathen community, as relics are rare in Anglian settlements where Christianity had been adopted. Of pottery, there is a crude and unornamented globular vessel, 6 inches in diameter, 5 inches high, and 4 inches across the top. It is, of course, dark-coloured clay, and was found at the feet of a skeleton. Of bronze there is a

massive square-headed fibula or brooch, 5 inches long and 2 inches wide. It is elaborately ornamented with scroll-work and the usual Anglo-Saxon horse-head motif. Another brooch of this type, but smaller, was also found. There is a large flat bronze annular, a ring brooch,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter, slightly ornamented with incised lines, and evidently much worn. A smaller circular brooch, well decorated, and with the iron pin still in position, was found with another skeleton. There is a very fine buckle, with the pin, also of bronze, intact; a strap-end etc., of the same metal. Of iron there is a small 'sax,' or one-edged knife, a portion of a large key, etc. There is also what appears to be a portion of an ivory bracelet.

"Careful details have been taken of the various skeletons (which were usually in a crouched position) and of the associated relics, and these will doubtless form the subject of a memoir in due course. Unfortunately, the work having practically been completed, it is not likely that any more discoveries will be made."

The Rhind Lecturer this year is Dr. George Neilson, of Glasgow, well known as an able and erudite antiquary, who has chosen for his subject "Scottish Feudal Traits." The first of the series of lectures was delivered before a large audience in Queen's Hall, Edinburgh, on April 1, Dr. George Macdonald presiding, and dealt with "The Military Basis of Institutions and Jurisdictions."

At a cost of about £2,000, the Hon. W. F. D. Smith is presenting to the village of Hambleden a museum for the reception of the large and interesting collection of antiquities from the Roman farm buildings and dwelling-house discovered on Mr. Smith's estate at Greenlands, between Marlow and Henley, last year.

We take the following notes from the *Architect*, April 11: "Prestwick is not only interesting historically from its connection with Robert the Bruce, but excavations which have been recently made, and are still being continued, have added to its interest, and promise to increase it still further. Some

time ago the Town Council acquired the grounds surrounding Bruce's Well, where stood in the days of old the Chapel and Leper Hospital of St. Ninian. It may be stated that, because of the well's connection with the religious establishment, it was sometimes called the Convent Well. Robert Gordon, in his description of Kyle in the time of Charles I., mentions the chapel of Kingcase Hospital, and states that the persons who shared in the charity were lodged in huts or cottages near it; and in the records of the Presbytery of Ayr a commission was instructed by the Lord Chancellor to 'visit the Hospitals of Kingesse, Air, and Maybole, all having interest in the hospitals to compeir.'

"The tradition is that the hospital was originally built and endowed by King Robert the Bruce. The cottages or huts of the lepers have long since passed away, but the remains of no less than twenty-four of the 'lipper folk' have been exhumed, and the traces of, or impressions made by, many coffins have been seen. Up till the year 1834 at least the mounds or graves were visible, but for many years all indications of sepulture had been lost. It therefore came as a great surprise to those superintending the excavations when so many human bones were dug up. Nearly all these bodies lay at the eastern end of the church. As to the church itself, more than half of the entire length has been disinterred. The structure was evidently of a plain style of architecture, but of great solidity. This church or chapel, dedicated to St. Ninian, had an area of which the length was 36 feet by 17 feet in width. The walls were some 3 feet or 4 feet in thickness." The same issue of our contemporary, in the series of papers on "Brick-Built Castles of Leicestershire," contained a good account of Tamworth Castle, with many illustrations.

Last month we quoted a communication in the *Westminster Gazette* about alleged discoveries made by Professor Reisner, the Harvard Egyptologist, in the head and body of the Sphinx. The whole story turns out to have been an ingenious hoax. A circumstantial account of the finding of a temple

and the tomb of Menes was given in March in an Egyptian paper, and, as the discovery was ascribed to a professor whose high reputation is well known, it obtained a credence which was strengthened by the absence of any denial from Professor Reisner. It turns out, however, that that gentleman was away in the Soudan at the time, and knew nothing about it until later. It was his absence, probably, that induced the inventor to start the story.



The National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, was reopened on March 31 after the annual cleaning. The *Scotsman* of that date reported that, "Among the objects recently purchased and now on view are two solid gold penannular bracelets with slightly expanding terminations, which, deposited in a stone bowl, were turned up by the plough in Caithness, from the centre of what appears to have been a small burial cairn. The bracelets are of a type already represented in the national collection both in bronze and gold, and have been found associated with socketed celts and weapons of the later Bronze Period. The bowl which contained these specimens has also been secured, and is fashioned from a block of sandstone, showing over its surface, both external and internal, numerous small indentations made by a sharply pointed tool or pick. The record of finds of gold objects pertaining to the Bronze Age in Scotland, confined as such record is to a period of little more than a century, is sufficient to show that the precious metal was fairly abundant during that epoch. Many of these valuable relics, unfortunately, have in the past found their way to the melting-pot, owing to a belief that the operation of the law of treasure-trove implied confiscation, and it cannot be too well known, in the interests of the public, that the National Museum is always ready to pay for such objects a sum largely in excess of their bullion value.



"A considerable addition has been made to the collection of beggars' badges, still, however, far from complete. The origin of these badges, giving a warrant to beg, dates as far back in Scottish history as an Act of 1424

while the records of the city of Edinburgh relate that in 1502, owing to the prevalence of the pestilence, 'leiden taiknis' should be given to the 'puir failzeit folk' to authorize the asking of alms. The existing badges belong to the eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Among the donations are an urn of steatite from Orkney, a type of cinerary vessel confined in its occurrence in this country to the extreme North of Scotland, but to be met with frequently in Norway, where it is referable to the early Iron Age; and an earthenware pitcher, probably of seventeenth-century date, found built into the wall of an old house recently demolished in Aberdeenshire. Such jugs have been found in several instances built into the walls of houses, possibly to afford nesting-places for birds."



A quaint custom known as the "Candle Auction," for the letting of a field called Stowell Meadow at Tatworth, near Chard, Somerset, was observed on Saturday, April 12. The tenants on the estate of which Stowell Meadow forms part were invited to meet at the village inn, and during the burning of an inch of tallow candle made bids for renting the ground for the ensuing year. During the evening those interested partook of a bread and cheese and pickle supper. Certain fines are imposed, which are put into a "kitty" and afterwards spent upon refreshments for the company. The custom has been observed for more than two hundred years.



### On a Group of Northumbrian Crosses.

By W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.



HE recent publication of Professor Albert S. Cook's essay on the date of the Ruthwell and Bewcastle crosses (Yale University, December, 1912), has revived a question never fully answered. It has been usual to call the monuments ornamented with plaits and

scrolls "pre-Norman" or "pre-Conquest," and this dating has been taken as a working hypothesis which seemed fairly well supported by the facts. Even when it was felt that some of these relics were placed too early, English antiquaries were content to bring them down rather lower in the Anglo-Saxon period, without accepting the much later date given by recent writers on the Continent. Professor Cook, basing his arguments chiefly on the inscriptions, follows Signor Rivoira's views in placing the two monuments after the middle of the twelfth century; with other monuments of the series he does not deal, but it would be hardly possible to accept his conclusions without restating the chronology of a very large number of crosses and fragments allied in their design and workmanship to the shafts at Ruthwell and Bewcastle. The series as a whole presents too many points of uniformity to allow of exceptional treatment for isolated examples.

And yet the series can never be fully considered until something of the nature of a "corpus" of the crosses has been made. The material for true archaeological discussion does not yet exist in print, and the question of the date of Northumbrian plait and scroll ornament, as a whole, must wait for the completion of the collector's humbler labours. But certain groups are sufficiently known to be put together, and it may be worth while inquiring what can be learnt from a single class, large enough to cover a considerable area geographically, and to show development over an appreciable period, but limited by the appearance of one recurring feature or motive. This will not answer the question of date, as regards certain difficult cases, with conclusiveness, but it ought to contribute usefully to that end.

The group chosen for this article is one which must be regarded as Anglian and non-Celtic, because it covers the greater part of the ancient kingdom of Northumbria, but is absent elsewhere in Britain—that is to say, it is closely connected with the Ruthwell and Bewcastle types of ornament without directly involving those difficult cases. It is the group marked by the presence of a peculiar motive superimposed on the cross-

head: from the central boss or ring, common to most heads, spines run to four bosses or rings on the arms, each making the form of a long-handled lens or lorgnette. Something of this shape is seen in a slab from Monkwearmouth (at the British Museum), which, however, has an added flourish round the ends of the arms (Fig. 1).

While a cross of this kind may have been used at any time to ornament a slab or headstone, its presence on a shaped crosshead can only be understood as a further elaboration of a form already beginning to need variety to make it interesting. It is obvious that stone crosses must have been in vogue for some time before this new fashion was adopted to give fresh character to the old shape. Moreover, the lorgnette crosslet is *appliqué* to the stone cross. It is not true sculptor's design, but an adaptation of some work in metal, embroidery, or other material, in which it would be really suitable; and such adaptations are derivative and secondary. Again, as we shall see, it is associated with florid or with decadent patterns, showing that it is late in the Anglian series; and if we trace it through the transition period to the Viking Age, and find that it links Anglian work with Scandinavian styles as seen in Northumbria, we have evidence to place the development of the Anglian style as earlier than the Scandinavian, of which the age is certain.

There are three varieties of lorgnette cross: one in which the spines are naked, or not enclosed with a moulding (Figs. 1 to 4, 7, 8, 10 to 13); another in which they are so enclosed (Figs. 20 to 22); and a third in which they are replaced by a moulding, single (Figs. 16, 19) or double (Figs. 17, 18). These three varieties are confined to certain districts respectively. Naked spines follow the ancient (Roman) road from North-West Yorkshire to Carlisle and the Cumberland coast. Spines enclosed by moulding occur only on the eastern side of Northumbria. The third variety exists only in North Yorkshire, Westmorland, and East Cumberland, with an outlier near Whithorn. The fact that of a Northumbrian group one is found near Whithorn points to a period when Galloway was connected with Yorkshire, and Galloway was an Anglian bishopric up to



the Viking settlement. It is true that the Norman abbeys of Yorkshire influenced Scotland in the twelfth century; but there are no "Anglian" carvings at those abbeys, except where there had been also a pre-Norman foundation. If the twelfth-century monks taught this art, they would surely have left traces of it in their own homes.

A simple, though not necessarily early, example of the naked spines is seen in a fragment at York Museum from Ripon (Fig. 2, in which the lost parts are suggested with dotted lines). The design is merely incised on the stone, and the shaft (not here drawn) bears the Anglo-Saxon inscription, "†ADHVSE[P]RB," the cross of Adhusa the priest. At Ripon, in the Cathedral Library, is another fragment which can be restored (Fig. 3) by simply continuing the pattern showing a small lorgnette cross *appliqué* in relief in the centre, and surrounded with triangles, which work out into a chevron border. There is a similar chevron border to the "Loaves and Fishes" cross at Hornby, in Lonsdale, of which the figures, plaits, and inscription make it characteristic of Anglian work at its best. Another example is at Northallerton (Fig. 4); the piece of shaft with chevron border must have belonged to the head, and together they represent a very fine work, rather florid as compared with the severity of Bewcastle, but connected with the series by the different scrolls which still remain on three of its sides.

The centre of the Northallerton head has a design of five bosses and plait (Fig. 5), with which may be compared the centre of the base of the Ormside Cup, a Northumbrian relic found west of Stainmoor, on the old road from Yorkshire to Carlisle, and now in the York Museum (Fig. 6). In this the knots are more complicated, as the finer material allows; and one of the bosses is lost, another is slightly broken. But the design is closely connected with the Northallerton roundel, in which the bosses are even flattened at their crowns (the flattening is exaggerated in Fig. 5), like those of the Cup; the two works cannot be of widely differing dates.

Now, we have an inferior limit for the Cup, based on evidence brought forward by Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds, M.A., F.S.A., of the

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Ashmolean Museum, in the *Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology of Liverpool University* (vol. iv., March, 1911). He showed that the rim was patched to the bowl with clips, which can be dated to the end of the ninth or early in the tenth century. If this piece was damaged and patched about the year 900, it must be a work of an earlier period, and the original ornament must betray the style of the age before the Danish settlement. That ornament consists of regular plaits, and birds and beasts in leaf and berry scrolls, or precisely the characteristic designs of the crosses called Anglian.

As superior limit we have the development of Anglo-Saxon interlacing on the fibulæ, up to the conversion period, showing that, by the middle of the seventh century, England was already in possession of a style of plaited ornament. Of such scrolls as are seen on this Cup, Egyptian and Byzantine art of the centuries immediately preceding the conversion of Northumbria supplies examples, though to discuss this point would lead us now too far from the lorgnette crosses. But in a word, the 200 years of Anglian power in Northumbria—roughly 670 to 870—found at their beginning the materials for the design in plaits and scrolls, and to this period the Ormside Cup must belong. The Northallerton cross, as it bears the late lorgnette and is florid in treatment, though entirely without signs of debased design, must have been carved early in the later half of that period.

At Carlisle was an Anglian priory from St. Cuthbert's days to the destruction of the city in 875 or 876 by Halfdan, after which the place lay waste until 1092, when William Rufus refounded it. Florence of Worcester, who wrote within half a century of that date, said that "this city, like some others in those parts, had been destroyed 200 years before by the pagan Danes, and had remained deserted up to this time." Any finds of an artistic kind at Carlisle cannot be referred to the period 876-1092, but must be earlier or later.

Three cross-heads have been discovered on the site of the Anglian priory; one has the regular Anglian form and an Anglo-Saxon inscription. Another (Fig. 7) was taken in

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1855 out of the south wall of the twelfth-century cathedral transept. Of the exact date of the masonry there is a doubt, for it may have been partly reconstructed about 1300; but even at that date a late twelfth-century monument would hardly have been used as building material. Its pre-Norman origin is supported by the find in 1880 of part of a closely similar head in the rubble of a Norman wall at the restoration of Cross-canonby Church, near the ancient port of Ellenborough (Maryport), to which the Roman road from Carlisle led. The head (Fig. 7) is, therefore, not only pre-Norman, but pre-Danish. Its hammer-shaped top is found in other examples, but always with debased Anglian ornament—e.g., at Middlesmoor, in Nidderdale, at Gargrave, near Skipton, and on a slab at Minnigaff, in Kirkcudbrightshire, on which the hammer-head is less developed, but associated with late Anglian patterns, showing another link in the connection of Northumbria with Galloway in the pre-Danish age. Taking this feature into account, we must place the Carlisle head (Fig. 7) considerably later than the Northallerton cross, but still before 876.

Much nearer to the Northallerton cross is the third head at Carlisle (Figs. 8, 9), represented by the two lateral arms, found about 1888 on the site of the original west end of the cathedral. The side shown in Fig. 8 is an imitation of the Northallerton motive, but the reverse (Fig. 9) bears the leaf and berry scroll, fairly regular in treatment. That this is later than the Northallerton cross seems obvious from the fact that it is a rather poor imitation; but that it is earlier than the hammer-head group is evident from the next example, in which the scroll is debased.

At Dearham, between Carlisle and Cross-canonby, is a hammer-headed lorgnette cross (Fig. 10), with the kind of spiral ornament seen frequently in Cumberland, but not unknown in other parts of Northumbria. This has no relation to Late Celtic spirals, but is obviously a debasement of the regular vine-scroll—that is to say, an easy and unintelligent way of getting something like the same general effect. At Bridekirk, near Dearham, is another head (Fig. 11) of similar pattern; and at Distington, further down the coast, is

the fragment of a third. All these seem to have been derived from the Carlisle crosses, and to be rather later.

Connected with these both in subject and site are two stones (Figs. 12, 13), which show further decadence. The less debased is at St. John's, Beckermest (Fig. 12), on the Cumberland coast, south of Distington. It bears very degraded scroll-work round the lorgnettes of the head, and beneath is a carelessly drawn plait, intended for two chains of rings. Now the ring-plait is never found with Anglian work of the better type, while it is the rule in Anglo-Scandinavian ornament. It is a "cheap" form of interlacing, which gives little trouble and thought to the designer as compared with the symmetrical and labyrinthine plaits of the finer English crosses. It is characteristic of the tenth century, but may have been used a little earlier, for at Whithorn and elsewhere it is seen with the "penannular" head—a transition form between regular free-armed shapes and the wheel-cross of the Viking Age. In this Beckermest stone the strands of the plait are not considered as continuous strap-work, but each portion ends sharply before tucking under the strand which it meets. Now, in metal the plait may be first woven in wire, and then soldered on the ground—a rather troublesome process. Even in the Ormside Cup it is only partially used (on the inner side; the outer side (Fig. 6) is repoussé). Otherwise each length may be made of a separate piece of wire, which is the easier course. If a double-bead strap is intended, little loops of wire may be bent and soldered on the ground to imitate the effect, but then the ends of the sections are closed. This seems to be the source of the detached and discontinuous forms in Fig. 12, and as a further indication of derivative art, it confirms the lateness of this cross in a group already seen to be late.

The St. Bees stone (Fig. 13) has on its edge (not seen in the figure) an incised "embattled" line, found elsewhere only in late work. The lorgnette cross has no central boss, and the designer has not even filled his panel, but eked out the bad ring-plait with pellets—a tenth-century characteristic. The date must be a little later than that of the Beckermest stone; but, still, it is

pre-Norman, because this stone was found, according to the late Canon Knowles, under the Norman west front of the church.

To go one step farther, the cross (Fig. 14) now in the churchyard of Addingham, in East Cumberland, though it has no lorgnettes, has the debased scrolls and hammer-head of Dearham, together with a clumsy attempt at a pierced wheel. When this cross was carved, the new type had probably not been fixed, for the wheel is tentatively applied to the late Anglian hammer-head. But as the true wheel-head is always associated in Northumbria with Viking Age ornament, this cross must be an example of overlap, a transition between late Anglian and Scandinavian, and therefore of the end of the ninth or early tenth century.

We have now found a series in development from the fine work of Northallerton, which must be considerably earlier than the debased Cumbrian, to a cross which brings us into the Danish period. If it should be objected that the development may have been in the opposite direction, and that instead of debasement and reconstruction of a new style we have a gradual rise from the rudeness of Addingham and Beckermest to the greater regularity of Dearham, and thence to the Carlisle and Northallerton heads, an historical difficulty stands in the way. We cannot place Addingham cross before the Danish settlement, for its wheel-head links it to the whole Viking Age series. By the time such progress in art had been made as could create the Carlisle heads, Carlisle was wasted, and art there was impossible until the Norman Age. But Norman monuments at Carlisle would not have been built into Norman walls. All the evidence shows that the lorgnette series was pre-Danish, and the time required for development carries us back to the late eighth century for the Northallerton cross—itsself, as we have noted, not an early work in the general Anglian series.

The remaining examples must be treated more shortly. At Addingham we are returning from the west coast towards Yorkshire, and a little to the south, at Penrith Church, are the crosses and hogbacks now placed together and called the "Giant's Grave." Both these crosses were originally free-armed, though the ends of the arms are

lost; the "Giant's Thumb" in the same churchyard is a wheel-cross. The better preserved of the "Giant's Grave" crosses is shown in Figs. 15 and 16. In the obverse, under a regular lorgnette head, are weathered figures, apparently of the hart and hound, a symbol which became common in Viking Age monuments; and below that, but not shown in the figure, are other designs more like those of the Anglo-Norse cross and other stones at Gosforth, Cumberland, than any Anglian work. The shaft of this tall cross, square in section above, becomes round below, as in the Gosforth cross; and this shows connection with a group that appears to belong to the tenth century. The Gosforth stones are certainly pre-Conquest, because the hogbacks, similar in style and workmanship to the standing cross, were found in the Norman wall of the earliest part of this ancient fabric. The Penrith crosses are earlier in type than the Gosforth stones, because they show a survival of Anglian motives.

On the reverse (Fig. 16) of this Penrith head is a different type of lorgnette—that already described as formed of mouldings only, without spine. This shows that the two types are contemporary, though not coincident in site, except at Penrith. The stone from Sinniness, near Whithorn (Fig. 17), now in the Edinburgh Museum of Antiquities, may be rather earlier. The first settlement of Norse in that neighbourhood did not wipe out Christianity, for the bearers of St. Cuthbert's relics went to Whithorn after 875 as a refuge from the Danes; but about 880 Harald Fairhair invaded the district, and after this the Anglian culture of Galloway must have ceased. The Sinniness stone has an arched line surmounting the panel, which recalls the arched top to the lorgnette headstone at Holy Island, and suggests Anglian origin.

The head at Kirkby Stephen, Westmorland (Fig. 18), tends to the hammer shape; it is of late Anglian type. Another of this kind of lorgnette is at Upleatham Old Church, in Cleveland, with dragon-plait on the reverse. The stone at Forcett (Fig. 19), on the old road between Kirkby Stephen and Northallerton, has rude beasts and debased plaits, not unlike another stone at



Kirkby Stephen, which also has three beasts and a plait. Such clumsily drawn animals occur also at Kirkby Hill and Wath, in the North Riding, and on a stone from Lasswade at Edinburgh Museum. All these are of late Anglian type.

Finally, there is the lorgnette with spines surrounded with a moulding, seen only on the east side of Northumbria. At Holy Island, the headstone mentioned above was found in 1888; it is inscribed with Anglo-Saxon lettering, which has been read as AELBERCHT, and resembles the well-known headstones from Hartlepool, Wensley, etc., as characteristic of Anglian graves. It has a lorgnette cross of the type shown in Fig. 20, which restores a fragment in the Durham Cathedral Library from Gainford-on-Tees, the shaft of which had the vertebral or chain pattern of the tenth century, not seen on the finer Anglian monuments, and it is therefore another instance of transition from Anglian to Anglo-Danish work.

At Great Ayton, in Cleveland, is part of a cross-head with moulded lorgnettes on one side and a crucifix on the other. The figure stands free, without visible cross-beam, as in other early Northumbrian crosses. At Stainton, in Cleveland, is a slab-fragment (Fig. 21) with a further development of the type, introducing wheel-crosses in the place of bosses or open rings; and at Aberford, a place on the ancient main road near Leeds, is a cross-head (Fig. 22) of the same type, with carelessly designed plaits and dragon. These also fall into series with the general character of lorgnette crosses, as a form evolved late in the Anglian period.

From the facts before us we seem therefore to have reason for dating the Northallerton cross to the later part of the eighth century. Its ornament associates it with Northumbrian scrolls in general, to investigate which there is no space at present. But its comparatively florid character suggests that the severer designs of many fine works are earlier. The place of the lorgnette group, if it has been correctly indicated, may serve as a step toward fixing the chronology of allied forms. At any rate, it shows that a twelfth-century date for the series as a whole would not fit the evidence obtained from their artistic design and its development.

## The Gobelines Tapestry.

BY THE LATE HENRY F. W. HOLT.



URING the Middle Ages, the use of embroidered hangings, so common among the peoples of antiquity, became, as it were, one of the necessities of life. Whether in camp, in their castles or town residences, the nobles carried with them their carpets and tapestry. On fête days the walls of the churches were draped with hangings, and there is scarcely a romance of chivalry which does not make mention of them. The difficulty which presents itself with regard to our proper understanding of the nature of these hangings is as to whether the embroidery was really "embroidery" as we understand it at the present day—namely, worked on a certain backing—or whether it was a tissue without any such backing, but simply produced by the interweaving of the coloured threads as the designs were formed with them? However it might be, their manufacture dates back in France to the Merovingian epoch, although it is from the East that these woven textures and embroideries first came. In the tenth century the Abbey of St. Florent at Saumur was an active centre of this work, and a passage in its chronicles shows that Oriental models were used to copy from. The Church of Nôtre Dame de Nantilly, also at Saumur, is hung with these tapestries, in one of which, representing the Siege of Jerusalem, a soldier appears to be discharging an instrument like a matchlock, the others being armed with bows and arrows. All these tissues which have been preserved exhibit the marked skill of the fabricant, and, in so far as mere workmanship is concerned, it has never been surpassed in the most modern tissues.

In the *Livre des Métiers* of Etienne Boiliane, Provost of the Merchants of Paris from 1258 to 1268, mention is made both of tapestry called "Sarrassinois" and of "our" tapestry. The former products were exclusively reserved for the nobility and for use in churches. "They are to be used," says the chronicle, "only in churches or by the nobility and by great men, as by the King and the Courts. As for 'our' tapestry the

workmen shall use no other threads than those of good and fine wool." These carpets varied in breadth according to the length, and could only be offered for sale at the markets held on Fridays and Saturdays. The manufacturers of "our" carpets were permitted to dye the threads at their own houses. It is evident that they were of an inferior quality and intended for general use among all classes, the Sarrassinois carpets being distinguished by greater richness and by more costly materials being used in their manufacture. It has been generally supposed that these Sarrassinois carpets were wholly of a velvety texture, and worked in patterns after the fashion of the Oriental carpets of the present day. But there are passages in the old chronicles which prove that they were also worked to represent figures and historical subjects. Thus we read of a tapestry sold to the Duc de Touraine by Jean de Croisette, tapestry worker of Arras in 1389, and which is described as "un tapis Sarrassinois a or, de l'histoire de Charlemaine."

In the roll of taxes imposed on the inhabitants of Paris by Philip-le-Bel in 1292 mention is made of twenty-four tapestry makers. But there was a city of Flanders whose tapestry, a century afterwards, acquired such a reputation that in Italy its name came to be applied as the word for carpet—"arrazzi." There was the city of Arras above mentioned. In 1351 "a broad gold border" of Arras is spoken of in an account, and in the Inventory of Charles V. in 1379 "a great cloth of Arras work" is mentioned, "embroidered with the deeds and battles of Judas Maccabæus and Anthogus." Again, when in 1399 it was desired to ransom the Count de Nevero and his companions, who had been made prisoners by Bajazet at the Battle of Nicopolis, Froissart tells us that the Emir would have much pleasure in accepting the embroidered stuffs of Arras in Picardy.

Unfortunately, no tapestries of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries have come down to our times, and we can only form some approximate idea as to their nature and workmanship from the specimens of the fifteenth century which we possess. These conform, however, so well with the mural

paintings, miniatures, and stained glass of the period that, judging by analogy, we may well be permitted to conclude that, from these latter, we may form a very good idea as to the tapestries of the preceding centuries, and we should be assisted in our conjectures by the numerous pieces of embroidery of the period which we have. In the Bayeux tapestry, which was worked either in the eleventh or twelfth centuries, it has been remarked that the arms and habits of the Normans are identical with those of the Danes, as they appear in the miniature paintings of a manuscript of the time of King Canute, preserved in the British Museum. In the fifteenth century there was no background in painting, the various figures standing in different attitudes in a line, side by side. In the sixteenth century backgrounds appear, both in miniatures and tapestry. Of this period there are three in the Cluny Museum, one representing the Battle of Jarnac.

The art of tapestry had then so much improved that, although the works produced amply sufficed for the requirements of the Court, both by the perfection of their workmanship and the richness of the materials employed, Francis I. determined to take it under royal protection, and to set up a manufactory at Fontainebleau, the greater part of which royal château he built.

In suddenly introducing Italian art in the construction and decoration of his palaces, the King desired to have at hand workmen who should be directly under the control of the foreigners, by whom he had everywhere supplanted the French artists. Hangings and draperies executed according to the designs of those who had already supplied them for tapestries made during the reign of Louis XII. would have been in too startling contrast with the new style of decorative art in painting and sculpture introduced by Primaticcio and Nicolo del Abbate. In order, therefore, to produce uniformity in the work and harmony of design, the King, about 1543, created a royal manufactory of tapestries at Fontainebleau, and appointed as its first directors Philibert Babon de la Bourdaisiere and the architect Sebastian Serlio, who was also somewhat of a painter, as were all the artists of the Renaissance.

If Primaticcio and Nicolo del Abbate did not themselves furnish the cartoons for the tapestries, it is certain that the French and foreign artists employed under them were inspired by their compositions in preparing designs for the workmen. Lucas Romain, Charles Carmoy, Francisco Cachemais, J. B. Baignequeval, and Claude Badouyn, who were charged with this work, received twenty livres a month; the workmen twelve to fifteen livres, according to their skill. Henry II. placed the establishment at Fontainebleau under the direction of Philibert de l'Orme, and set up a second factory at the Hôpital de la Trinité in the Rue St. Denis at Paris, for which Henri Larembert furnished the cartoons, and from which, during the regency of Catherine de Medicis, was issued a tapestry designed by him which has been frequently reproduced, and by some attributed to Antoine Caron. It represented the history of Mausohis and Artemesia in thirty-nine drawings, now preserved, partly in the print-room of the National Library and partly in the Louvre. It need scarcely be said that Artemesia was represented by Queen Catherine herself, whose arms, monogram, emblems—flames issuing from a heap of ashes, waving feathers, a scythe, and a broken mirror—and the device, "*Ardorem extincta testantur vivere flamma*," were to be seen on the border. It was 63 French ells long by 4 in depth, and was divided into several sections. Henry IV. further promoted the interests of the tapestry workers by establishing yet another manufactory in the Faubourg St. Antoine, in a house whence the Jesuits had been expelled, and appointing to it Italian workmen, both in gold and silk, whom he placed under the direction of Laurent and Lubourg, whom he had seen in 1594 finishing at La Trinité a set of hangings for the Church of St. Merry.

It was not long before the hands of a fresh people were tried at this tapestry work, in which Henry IV. seems to have taken great interest, and in 1601 he summoned a number of Flemish workmen, who obtained certain privileges, among which may be cited one by which the importation into France of all foreign tapestry was prohibited. These privileges were further extended, when in 1647 two skilful tapestry workers—Marc

Comans and François de la Planche—came from Flanders to establish at Paris a manufactory of tapestry according to Flemish ideas. They received exclusive rights for twenty-five years for their particular style of work, were exempted from taxation, received board and pecuniary assistance, grants for apprentices paid by the King, rights of freedom as a company, with permission to open shops, exemption from bills upon their "stuffs," together with other minor advantages. On the other hand they were bound to work at least eighty looms, and to sell at the same price as foreigners. Moreover, their workmen were provided with dwellings in such portions of the Palace of the Tournelles as yet remained standing, such other accommodation as was required being added. It will be seen that this establishment had the right of sale to individuals, although chiefly employed in working for the King. At the death of Henri Larembert he was succeeded by two painters, Dumée, who was already in charge of the pictures at St. Germain, and Guyot, each of whom received 450 livres as annual salary.

After having passed from the Trinité to the Jesuit house in the Faubourg St. Antoine, thence to the Palace of the Tournelles, thence to the Place Royale, and being generally scattered about here and there, even in the Louvre, the manufactory of Flemish tapestry was finally established by Louis XIII. in 1630 in the house of the Gobelins, whence it has not since been moved. This house had been founded in the fifteenth century by a family of that name, of which both Rheims and Holland claim the parentage, and who had there established a dye-shop on the banks of the Bièvre. Whether due to a system peculiarly their own, or whether there was any particular virtue in the waters of the Bièvre, is not known. Certain it is, however, that their dyes, especially in scarlet, soon acquired a widespread reputation, in which the river duly shared.

At the time of the first establishment of the Gobelins tapestry works they were under the direction of Charles Comans and Raphael de la Planche, sons of the Flemish tapestry workers, whom Henry IV. had established at Tournelles in 1607. But after some time the partnership was dissolved, and de la Planche

set up in the Faubourg St. Germain, the Comans remaining at the Gobelins, whither Jean Ians came from Oudenarde in 1650, bringing with him all the advantages of his great skill; and four years later he was appointed by Louis XIV. tapestry worker to the King. His name heads the list of "entrepreneurs" of the Gobelins manufactory.

At this time a third establishment was set up in the gardens of the Tuileries, on the quay facing the river, in favour of Pierre and Jean Lefebvre, father and son, who had been summoned from Italy in 1642, and lodged in the Louvre, where in the first place they had their workshops. Thus there were at least four different establishments for the manufacture of tapestry at work for the King in the middle of the seventeenth century—namely, at the Gobelins, in the Faubourg St. Germain, at the Tuileries, and in the Louvre.

During the minority of Louis XIII. the story of Artemesia was again told in tapestry, but this time Marie took the place of Catherine de Medicis. Simon Vouet, Fonquiera, Michel Corneille the elder, and perhaps Poussin, furnished designs for tapestries subsequently executed.

There also existed another establishment equally celebrated with that of the Gobelins, called the Savonnerie, but this was specially devoted to the manufacture of carpets and furniture coverings, a branch of industry commenced during the reign of Henri IV. The chronicle states: "At the same time that he (Henri IV.) established the manufactory of tapestry in the Flemish fashion, he also favoured those of the fashion of Turkey, the Levant, and Persia, and others of new style, embellished with figures of animals and personages hitherto unknown." Among the works produced here may be cited a carpet in ninety-two sections which decorated the floor of the gallery of the Louvre. This was worked all over with coats of arms, trophies, and allegorical figures, relieved by backgrounds of various colours.

(To be concluded.)



## The Church Chests of Essex.\*

BY THE REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

SOME degree of attention has of late years been given to the subject of old church chests. A few were well described and illustrated in Mr. Roe's *Ancient Coffers and Cupboards* (1902); a list is given of about 250 of the best examples in *English Church Furniture* (1907); and in 1908 Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., printed a long and admirable illustrated paper on "Church Chests of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries" in the *Archæological Journal*.

To Mr. Wall and his colleague belongs, however, the honour of producing the first monograph on a subject which proves in their hands to be highly interesting, and of considerable historic as well as artistic value. It must not be thought that this handsome quarto volume, of some 270 pages and 200 illustrations, is by any means confined to the county of Essex. The introductory sections, which cover upwards of seventy pages, are devoted to a comprehensive and scholarly discussion of the general question of English mediæval chests. Domestic chests, money chests, book and deed chests, all come under review. The inner purse or till, the transportation of chests, relic chests, cofferers, and the canonical and regal injunctions relative to church chests, are separately and adequately treated.

Students of church chests will recollect that they not infrequently possess lifting rings of varied forms affixed to the ends. An inventory of St. Mary's, Warwick, mentions "j old ire bound cofre having hie feet and rings of iron in the endes thereof to heve it bye." These heaving rings are in some cases attached to the chest by iron bars which allowed the rings to hang down nearly to the ground, but when in use were raised to such a height as to rise clear of the top of the chest. Through such rings as these a stout pole was inserted, and then the chest, raised on men's shoulders, became portable, how-

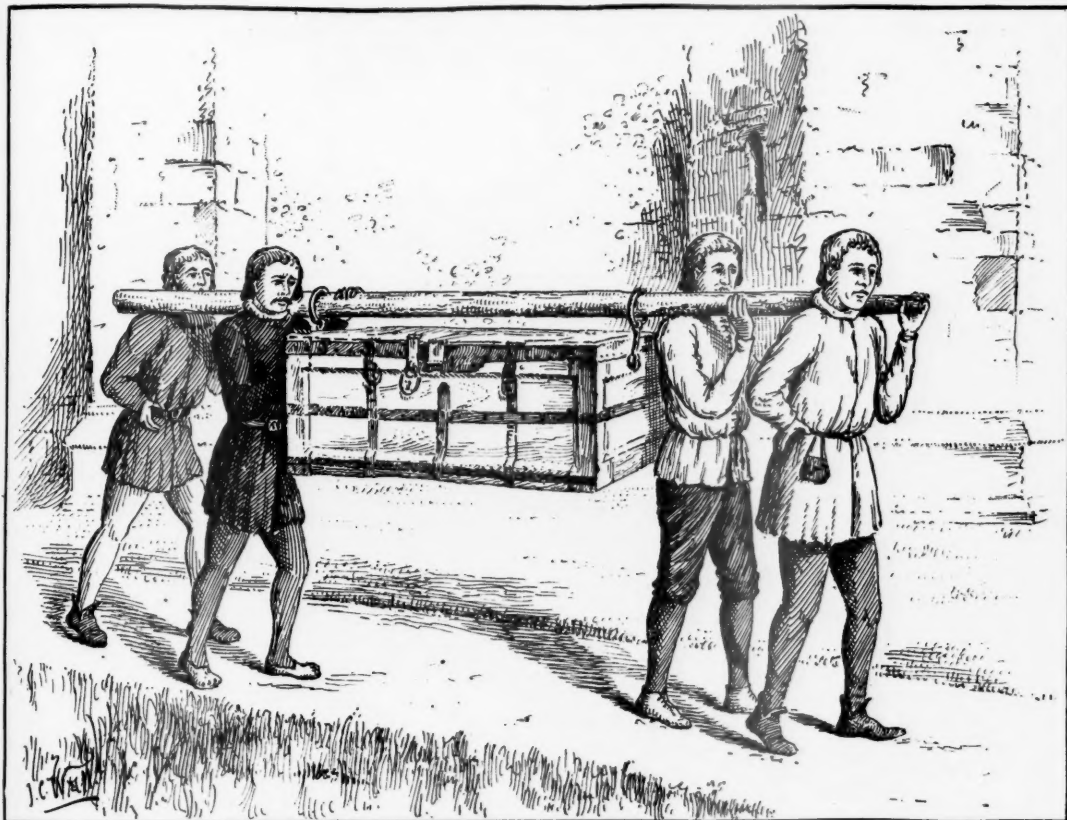
\* *The Church Chests of Essex.* By H. William Lewer and J. Charles Wall. With many illustrations. London: Talbot and Co., 1913. Demy 4to. Pp. xvi + 248. Price 15s. net.



ever heavy the contents. At Hatfield Regis there is a ring of this description linked to each end of a ponderous early fifteenth-century chest by a single iron bar. The Vicar kindly persuaded four villagers to lift this great chest, and then took a photograph, by which the method of transporting it from place to place is far better explained than is

of Little Waltham, Margaret Roding, and Theydon Garnon; but in those cases it would be necessary to pass a loop of chain or rope through the rings, within which to insert the carrying pole.

The rudest and earliest form of church chest is the "dug-out," a cavity being formed by hewing out parts of the centre



HATFIELD REGIS CHEST.

possible by a verbal description. From this photograph, Mr. Wall's facile pen produced the accompanying drawing, changing the modern garb of the four porters for clothing more suited to the later mediæval days. There are similar rings to the chest at Ugley, which are, however, linked by double bars. End rings also occur on the Essex chests

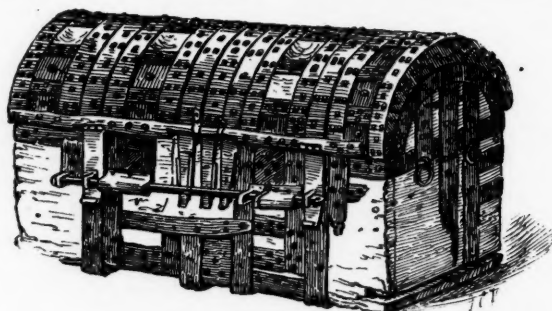
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of a section of a tree-trunk (hence the word "trunk" as applied to a chest), the coverlid being usually formed from a portion which shows the naturally rounded form of the bole of the tree. The most primitive of these dug-outs are, without doubt, Norman, and in a few cases possibly pre-Conquest. The oldest Essex example is at Langham,

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where the cavity is very small, and covered by an iron-plated lid pierced with a money-slot. The county possesses seventeen of these dug-out chests, of various dates and construction. Of these, as indeed of all the old chests, Mr. Wall gives careful drawings.

woven after a variety of methods, is well shown by a variety of Essex chests here depicted. The one at Little Bentley is a veritable armour-plated chest, of which the greater part of its iron covering still remains. Debden possesses a noble great chest 7 feet

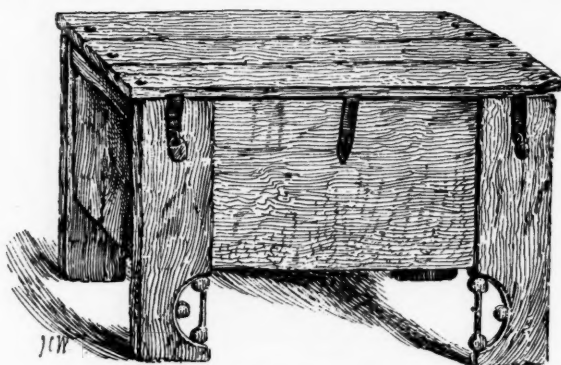


LITTLE BENTLEY CHEST.

The use of iron to strengthen and secure timber chests was customary from an early date. In the thirteenth century the applied ironwork occasionally assumed graceful and characteristic forms. Such decorative treatment is delightfully illustrated by such church

10 inches in length, on which the network of intersecting iron straps is almost as perfect as on the day they were wrought.

A fair number of wooden chests of the thirteenth century are extant up and down the country, especially in Surrey and Sussex,



LITTLE CANFIELD CHEST.

chests as those of Icklington, Suffolk, Wootton Waven, Warwickshire, and Church Brampton, Northamptonshire, but Essex has no example of such treatment. The utilitarian use of a multiplicity of iron bands during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, crossing one another at right angles, or inter-

of simple contruction, wherein four large slabs are used to form the box (in addition to the lid), held together by four stiles or standards into which the other slabs are mortised. These stiles are generally extended below the body of the chest, and thus provide legs or feet by which the chest

and its contents are secured from the frequent dampness of the pavement. Occasionally the feet of the stiles are ornamentally treated, as at Little Canfield, where they are carved with a chamfered semicircle of an elaborate nature.

Essex has the honour of possessing by far the most valuable chest in the whole kingdom, whether in secular or ecclesiastical keeping—the chest in Newport Church, of thirteenth-century date. It has often been described and illustrated—in the first instance by Mr. Fairholt, sixty-five years ago—but never more accurately and fully than in the present volume. The frontispiece

by analogy, he herein shows beyond doubt that this chest was constructed to serve as a portable altar. The lid when opened formed the reredos; an inner lid served as the *mensa*, on which a small consecrated super-altar would be placed; whilst in the body of the richly ornamented chest were suitable compartments for vestments and altar vessels.

This book ought to do something towards pricking the bubble—current in many churches, and nearly as foolish as the “leper” window absurdity—as to chest money-slots being provided for Peter’s Pence. The contributions known by that name, originally designed for the support of



NEWPORT CHEST.

supplies an admirable drawing in colours. Its chief significance consists in the paintings within the lid, in five trefoil-headed compartments, of the Crucifix, flanked on either side by the figures of St. Mary and St. Peter, and St. John and St. Paul. These thirteenth-century drawings are considered to be the earliest paintings in oil known in this country. The fact of these remarkable sacred paintings being within the lid of the chest has hitherto puzzled many an ecclesiologist who, like the present writer, has made a special pilgrimage to Newport to visit this remarkable relic of mediæval art. Mr. Wall has in this book, we believe for the first time, solved the mystery. Arguing

the English School in Rome, were a small household tax gathered by certified collectors, and were not dropped promiscuously into a money-box in the church. Mr. Wall sets forth with clear precision the different orders, both regal and papal, which were the successive causes of such slots as differed. Put in the briefest possible form, they run as follows:

- 1164. Henry II. orders money-trunks for the relief of the Holy Land.
- 1199. Pope Innocent III. commands money-trunks to be set up in every parish church for the Crusade.
- 1287-89. English Bishops forbid trunks for money offerings in churches.

1500. Bull of Pope Alexander VI. demands Jubilee contribution.

1536. Archbishop Cranmer orders a Poor Man's Box.

1546. King's injunction for a money-chest.

These last two orders were repeated by Bishop Ridley in 1550, by Queen Elizabeth in 1559, and by Archbishop Grindal in 1576. At this period money-slots were sometimes cut in old chests to save the expense of procuring special alms-boxes.

This comely, informing, and delightful book can be cordially recommended to ecclesiologists and general antiquaries with the utmost confidence.



### The Three Shires' Stone, Wrynose Pass.

BY H. A. SIMPSON.

**T**HOSE who know the Lake Country will remember, as the "inward eye" ranges along the hills from Conistone Old Man to the Langdale Pikes, that on the top of Wrynose Pass stands the Three Shires' Stone, and that a little to the right of it the Duddon River (Wordsworth's "Child of the Clouds") has its birth.

There is an interest (beyond its merely marking the union of the three counties) in that upright limestone slab, with the inscription "W. F. Lancashire, 1816," for it is a memorial of one who in many ways was a remarkable man.

William Field was born at Cartmel in 1770, and from his diary we learn that in 1784 he was being taught by his uncle, the Rev. Robert Field, who for some years was the Incumbent and Schoolmaster of the Chapelry of Field Broughton. Later, William succeeded to his father's business, and is said to have managed all the affairs, both parochial and private, of Cartmel. He was Bridgmaster, High Constable, and Stamp Distributor; he was also a keen antiquary,

and it is to him, Mr. Stockdale says in his *Annals of Cartmel*, "that we owe the preservation of the ancient Headless Cross," and several of the other still remaining antiquities of the parish.

"On May 26, 1807," Mr. Field writes, "I breakfasted with George Moore at Bothel, and returned by Cockermouth, Keswick, and Bowness." Many are the wild journeys recorded when driving across the sands was the usual way of getting from Lancaster to Ulverston. Bridges at Brathay, Broughton in Furness, and other places are mentioned; also journeys to Whitehaven, sometimes by the old packhorse road over Wrynose and Hard Knott. Another note in his diary speaks of a visit to Rydal Mount. This would probably be on some matter of business with the poet, who was also a "stamp distributor." Doubtless in some of these lonely journeyings Mr. Field conceived the wish to place the stone on Wrynose. It was cut and made ready in 1816, but did not reach its destination until after his death in 1860, when he was in his ninetieth year.

There are few left who can remember the setting-up of the stone, and their memory on some points is hazy. One who assisted in taking it the latter part of the journey can "call to mind the horses I took just as if it were yesterday, and I know it was said the stone was in memory of an old bridge-master, and I believe it would be about the spring or early summer, but I really couldn't say much more." However, from other sources further information has been gathered. It was early one morning as the sun rose over Hampsfell that the stone was taken from Cartmel, to be followed next day by the old man's relatives and friends. The little grey town was hardly awake, but the smouldering peat fires would soon be brisk again. Mr. Field used to tell how one in his own home had never been out for over seventy years. The road passes the ancient church, which shadows his grave, then on by dewy pastures and fragrant hedgerows until it crosses the rapid-flowing Leven into the wooded country of the charcoal-burners, and so on by pastoral dales and blossoming orchards to Hawkshead. Here the stone remained all night, and was sent on next day to the wilder country of the fells.



Fellfoot, the farmhouse at the foot of Wrynose Pass, has altered very little since that journey of nearly fifty years ago. At one period it was a place of some importance. Over the door there are the arms of the Flemings of Rayrigg, to whom it still belongs. Fletcher Fleming (born 1675) was the first of the family who lived at Fellfoot; his son succeeded him, and his quaintly-worded will gives us an insight into the sort of house it was: the "blue chaney" is bequeathed to one, and the "silver bowls" to another, and "damasque hangings" to a third, and an inventory is given of the fittings in the "green chamber," and the "red" and "blue" rooms, and other odd house-keeping details. In one room upstairs there is still a decorated Gesso cornice, which speaks of the more stately days of the old house.

Long before these times, however, Fellfoot had a history. The Roman road between Ambleside and Ravenglass passes close by, and in a field at the back of the house there are remains of what antiquaries conjecture was in Anglo-Saxon days a "Witenagemot," or place of "assembly of the wise." Up this old road the stone was dragged and placed on the summit of the pass, where for some months in the year the solitude is only broken by an occasional wayfarer, or by the shepherds. There, sentinel-like, it stands. The wind howls, and rain beats against it, and sometimes it is shrouded in the silence of the snow; but May comes again with its blossoms whitening the lower slopes, a cuckoo calls from the crags, the sun draws a fragrance from the bog myrtle and mossy ground, and over all a blue sky looks down. Let us leave it in the peaceful twilight; there is still a warm glow in the west; a breeze pipes gently through the tussocky grass, and the infant Duddon chants a requiem.



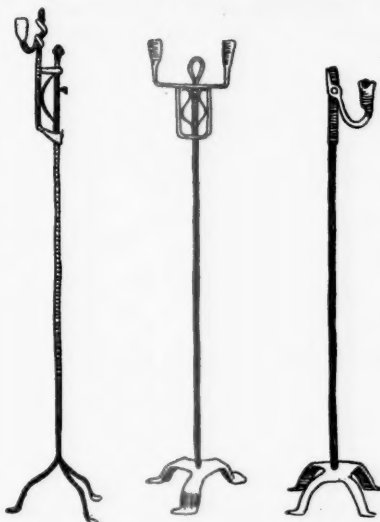
## Old Irish Plenishings: Castle Shane, Ardglass, Co. Down.

BY FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER, M.R.I.A.

(Concluded from p. 137.)



IN the walls of the spiral stone stairs are hinged iron candle-holders; in the different rooms are standard ones in great variety, some for one, some for two, and some for several lights. They have pincers for holding peeled rush or bog fir



TALL HAND-WROUGHT IRON CANDLE AND RUSH-LIGHT HOLDERS FOR MOVING ABOUT TO SUIT NIGHT WORK.

lights; some have prongs for holding dupes, as fag-ends of lights are called; and nearly all have springs for raising or lowering the lights. Some are made with base sharpened standards to drive into the floor, to be moved about as the work necessitates; others are driven into the walls, with many folding lengths extending out several feet when needed; others, again, are at the ends of hooked rods for hanging from roof, or shelf, or weaver's beam. There are also cruises with double saucers for burning wicks in fish-oil, Ardglass being a good fishing-station.

The variety in toasters is considerable;

all are hand-made, and some of them quite ingenious. Mostly they are for the hearth fire, resting on the floor before the fire at any angle desired, which is regulated by the back support. Others stand on legs to be hung on cross-bars, or placed as willed with

the brander, or open griddle, for branding or roasting fish or flesh.

The copper kettle for boiling water is also suspended above the fire, whilst on the hearth or on the hobs numerous vessels of iron, clay, or copper can be ranged round to simmer, or cook slowly, or keep warm.

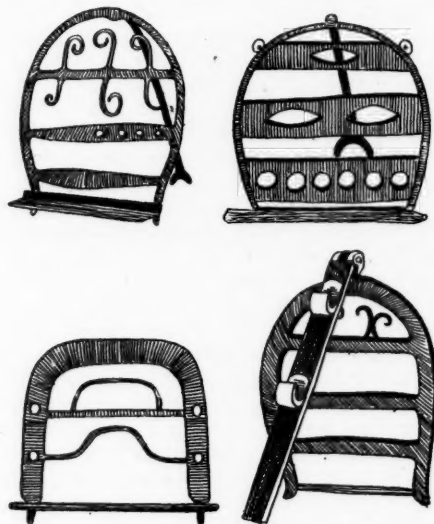
The settle beside the fire affords a convenient seat for the cook to watch his work during the day, and, when opened up, to sleep in at night. The crane, on a winter's night when the cooking is done, is swung round and hung with wet garments, which soon



WROUGHT-IRON CANDLE-HOLDER, WITH  
SPIRAL RAISER.

spring forks to push forward the food to be roasted.

The great three-legged pot hangs by a crook on the heavy iron crane, which can be swung out over the floor, there to be filled or emptied. On the crane can also be hung the griddle for cooking bread and cakes, or



SIMPLE HAND-MADE IRON TOASTERS FOR STANDING  
ON FLOOR BEFORE HEARTH FIRES.

dry before the rousing fire, whilst the boolies (ambries) in the hob walls hold special things requiring continual dryness, such as salt or tobacco, and many odds and ends. When a big roast is contemplated, the two hinged standards are brought forward and placed at each side of the fire, and the iron bar laid across them on hooks, giving the desired height as close up to the fire as is necessary, and never can flesh meat be better cooked. On the breast of the fireplace, above the beam, there is a pulley, or clock-jack, for similar use. There are many circular hinged handles for pots, and long iron prongs for

turning the spit, and smith-made tongs for arranging the burning brands, and small hand ones for lifting a glowing peat to light the pipe.

The iron nose of a wooden plough, quaint crows and jumpers, hand-vices, pincers, and old hand-flax scutchers are there, with pewter candle-moulds and candle-snuffers, and ships' heavy flint-lock pistols, handcuffs, long well-used flint-lock guns, bell-mouthed, swivel-mounted guns for wild-fowl, belt-knives, flint lights, hand-lamps, kegs, and miscellaneous iron articles.

The great wide dresser, almost filling one side-wall, is laden with pewter plates and horn goblets, and bright flowered delf and blue willow plates, also side-dishes with

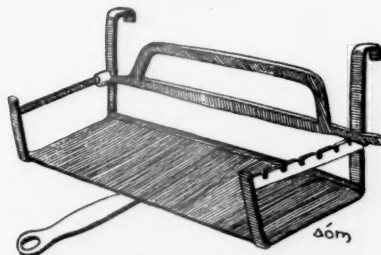
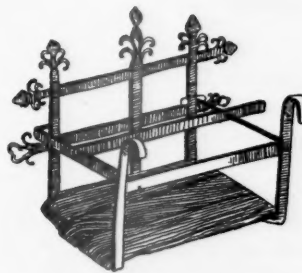
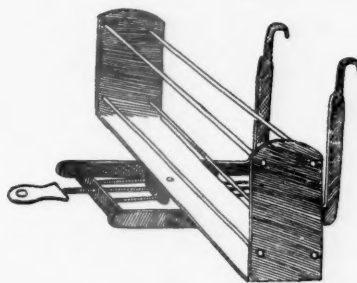
all such-like home-made wooden articles, are still in use throughout Ulster, just as are our quaint old chairs and creepies and three-legged stools, our dressers of various designs, and heavy tables, are all made in this country, and used generally, in spite of the



HAND-MADE IRON TOASTER, WITH ADJUSTABLE TOASTING-FORK FOR STANDING ON FLOOR BEFORE HEARTH FIRE, ALTERED TO HANG ON LOW BAR GRATE.

numerous wooden trenchers and trays (some from the Middle Ages, bog-found), plates, basins, piggins and noggins, some iron bound, some wooden clasped. There are also small oval oak tubs, with flanges cut at the ends for handles, and deep wide-bottomed, narrow-necked, oak water-buckets, with cross-bar at top. Butter patterns in wood, potato-squeezers for making slim, salt-holders, egg-cups, hand-made glass bottles, and old Tyrone earthenware jars, all are there, with the old wooden wall-box for horn spoons, hand-made at the tanneries, and hawked around the country by chapmen.

Long-handled wooden ladles, with cups that would almost hold a man's dinner, and



HAND-MADE ADJUSTABLE IRON TOASTERS FOR HANGING ON LOW FIRE GRATES.

persistent efforts to foist cheap, flimsy, foreign, factory-made substitutes.

The old spirit that is being revived in Ireland to make and enjoy articles of our own, most suited for our country's use, is being widely cultivated, and is a healthy sign of the age.

There is little pewter now being made in Ireland (the new Irish metal—aluminium—is, however, taking its place); but a good

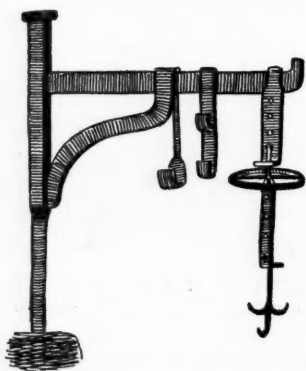
handsome, bespeaking an air of easy comfort and gentility.

I could give fuller details of many



SWIVEL OR REVOLVING-CROOK FOR  
HEARTH FIRE.

deal of the old work still survives—plates, dishes, and candlesticks, jugs, teapots, and urns, with many smaller articles, such as snuffers and trays, candle moulds, mustard-



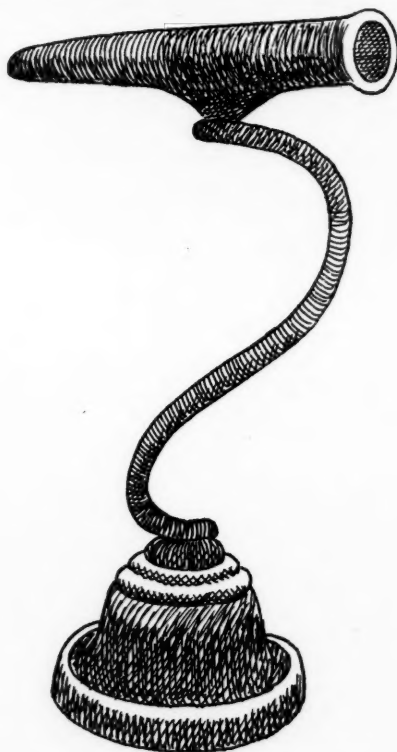
CRANE AND CROOKS FOR HEARTH FIRE.

pots, ink-pots, and wafer boxes. Bright copper fruit-pans, kettles, pots, measures, drainers, and long-handled sieves, still make many a dresser or fireplace pleasant and



GRIDIL: OPEN IRONWORK FOR TOASTING OVER  
FIRE; TO BE HUNG ON CROOK.

things of similar age and use, or even venture to describe utensils for the yard or



IRON-HEATER FOR FRILLING WOMEN'S  
LINEN CAPS.

land. I have, however, confined myself to those things at Castle Shane. Round circular stone troughs are common; querns



are everywhere, of infinite variety; rubbing-stones are not rare. Stone hammers I have seen in daily use; one here serves as a most

now rarely, the Insurgents' pike of 1798, which was invariably made by the local smith. In my own parish the present



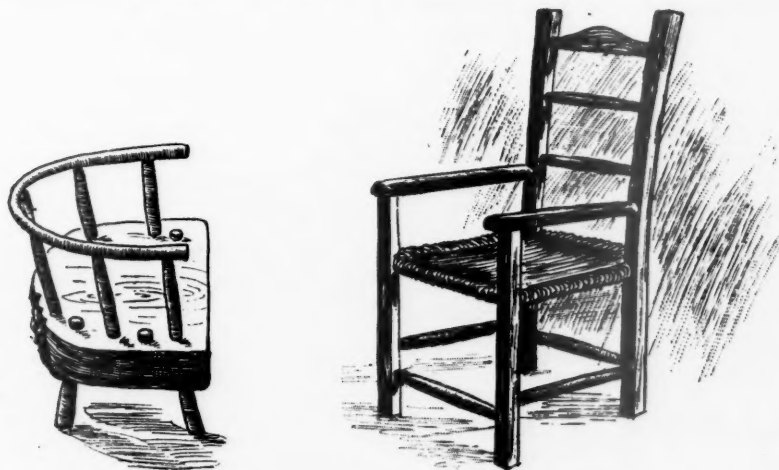
WOODEN HAND-MADE UTENSILS.

1, Candle and rushlight holder; 2, pigin, for milking; 3, large ladle for broth; 4, old dug-out trough for vegetables or other use.

excellent lobster-cracker. Stone weights can still be met with.

Smith-made hayforks, rakes with flat

Vulcan still makes them on the same lines that his grandfather made them, over one hundred years ago—makes them by the



HAND-MADE WOODEN SEATS, ONE RUSH-BOTTOMED.

scuffle ends, Lurgan spades, leisters for spearing eels in the bog, can still be got of Ulster make, and so can, but

light of a candle stuck in an old, self-made, wrought-iron candle-stick driven into the earthen floor of his little smithy.

## Ivo de Tail-Bois.

By R. A. M. BOYCE.

**I**VO DE TAIL-BOIS,\* said to have been of the House of Anjou, and one of the companions of the Conqueror, was the leader† of the Angevin auxiliaries at the Battle of Hastings. He probably joined the Duke William after the fall of Angers, his native city, in the early part of 1066.

For his services, William gave him in marriage (A.D. 1073) the beautiful daughter‡ and heiress of the Saxon Earl, Aelfgar, together with the marshy district situated round Spalding, Lincs,§ known as Hoyland, or Holland. Later, after the death of his English wife, he married William's niece, Judith,|| daughter of the Count of Ponthieu and widow of Waltheof, whom she is said to have betrayed.

Ivo afterwards joined in the conspiracy headed by Odo, the Bishop of Bayeux. For this he was proclaimed an enemy to the King, outlawed and banished the kingdom. He took refuge in Angers, but was permitted to return after a few years' exile.

He held his court and resided at his castle at Spalding amid great pomp and magnificence. The monks of Spalding looked upon him as their benefactor, and he undoubtedly added much to the splendour of the Abbey there, confirming the grants of his antecessor, Thorold the Sheriff, founder of the Abbey, as well as making other valuable gifts. He was also a benefactor of the Chartulary of St. Mary's, York, and it is recorded that he made a grant of the North Grange of Tetney to the Monastery at Lowthe Park, Lincs.

\* Or Talge-Bosco. Various rendered in Domesday as Tallebosco, Talgebosc, Tailgebosch.

† Thierry, *Monast. Anglic.* p. 306.

‡ See note \* in next column concerning her granddaughter.

§ Ellis, *Introduction to Domesday*, i. 490.

|| Robert had two children by Herleva, William the Conqueror, and Adelaide, or Adeliza, who married Enguerrard, Count of Ponthieu. Ivo de Tail-Bois was sometimes described by the Saxon chroniclers, as well as by modern historians (Sir Henry Ellis, etc.), as the Conqueror's nephew. The writer considers that relationship came about solely by his marriage with the Conqueror's niece. As to Ivo's marriage with Judith, see *Gent. Mag.*, lxxxviii. 279.

Judith, his wife, appears in monastic history as the foundress of a House of Nuns, at Helenstow, or Elstrow, near Bedford.

Ivo incurred the undying hostility of his neighbour, the Abbot Ingulfus of Croyland, who laid claim to the jurisdiction of the Abbey at Spalding, owing to his having bestowed it as a cell on his favourite Abbey of St. Nicholas of Angers in his native province; and Ingulfus, in consequence, branded him as a tyrant and spoliator.

From William II. Ivo de Tail-Bois received a grant of Amounderness. This included the Deiran portion of modern Westmorland, the south-west portion of modern Cumberland, all Lancashire north of the Ribble, and the Wapentake of Ewecross. This grant he no doubt owed to the influence of his wife, Judith—cousin to the King—and also perhaps for having supported the cause of William Rufus against his elder brother Robert.

By his English wife—who amongst the Normans was known by the name of Lucia, and who was a sister of Ealgyth, the wife of King Harold—he had an only daughter, Beatrix. She married Ribbald of Middleham, brother of Alan, Earl of Lincoln, by whom she had a daughter, Lucia,\* who, shortly after the death of Ivo A.D. 1114, married Roger de Romara (Roger Fitzgerald). This Lucia, in a grant† of Henry II., is stated to have been a niece of Robert Malet, a fact which may perhaps help to clear up the identity of that William Malet (father of Robert) who was responsible for the burial of the body of King Harold.

By his wife Judith, Ivo had a son who received the Saxon name of Eltred, or Eldred.‡ This unusual circumstance of a Norman family employing a Saxon-Christian

\* This same Lucia afterwards married Ranulf Meschyn, who, on the death of his cousin in the *White Ship*, became Earl of Chester. The Earls of Chester claimed kinship with the Royal House of Mercia through Lucia (see *Battle Abbey Roll*, Cleveland, iii., p. 344).

† This grant also states that she was the niece of Alan, Earl of Lincoln. The writer, however, thinks it probable that the relationship between Robert Malet and Lucia was a more distant one.

‡ *Monast.*, ii. 636. The Register of Cockersand Abbey, Lincs, distinctly states that Eldred, ancestor of the Barons Kendal, was the son of Ivo Tail-Bois, a great benefactor of St. Mary's, York.

name was no doubt influenced by Judith's obvious desire to regain favour with the English, with whom, after the death of her first husband, she had become very unpopular.

Judith had been desired by William I. to marry, after the death of Waltheof, one Simon of Senlis, who, however, was lame. Judith, who strenuously opposed her uncle's commands, was obliged to flee to the marshes of Ely, where for some time before her marriage to Ivo, on whom her affections were placed, she led a lonely life, and her Northumberland estates were confiscated and granted to Simon.

In 1106 Eltred de Tail-Bois was created Baron Kendal, and in the reign of Henry I., the Tail-Bois family were seized of the Barony of Hepple (Northumberland).

Ivo died of a paralytic stroke at a great age, A.D. 1114, and was buried in the Priory at Spalding, his Lincolnshire estates round Holland, which he had received through his Saxon wife, devolving upon his granddaughter, afterwards Countess Chester, his daughter Beatrix (sole issue of his marriage with the daughter of Earl Aelfgar), and her husband, being then deceased.

One interesting fact concerning the Tail-Bois family is that they were among the first in this country to employ a coat of arms. These were—Argent, two bars, gules; in a canton, gules, lion of England, or.

They were probably adopted by Gilbert de Tail-Bois, grandson of Ivo, early in the twelfth century. Precisely similar arms were at any rate employed both by the Bois and the Lancasters, branches of the same family, *circa* 1190. (The Lancasters were descended from William de Tail-Bois, son of Gilbert de Tail-Bois, who, being created First Governor of Lancaster Castle, caused himself by Royal licence to be called William of Lancaster).\*

\* A full pedigree of the Tail-Bois and Lancasters at this time was left by the monks of the Abbey of St. Mary's, York, of which for several generations the Tail-Bois and the Lancasters were the benefactors. For copy of this pedigree and notes as to arms of the Barons Kendal, see *Analysis of Domesday Book for Norfolk* (Rev. G. Munford), or local histories of Cumberland, Westmorland, or Lancashire. This pedigree is queried by some authorities, though maintained by others. With the exception, however, that Ketell de Tail-Bois, who appears as the son of Eltred, but was more probably a younger brother who succeeded him, there is no doubt that it is substantially correct.

The arms of the Lancasters, and the Barons Kendal, descended from the Lancasters, were—Argent, two bars, gules; in a canton, gules, the lion of England, or. The arms of Arnold de Bois, another member of the Tail-Bois family, as shown by his seal\* (*circa* 1216-1232), were—Two bars on a canton or quarter, a lion passant, which appear on a shield of arms of early shape. In A.D. 1192 the arms of John de Bois, who, with Arnold de Bois accompanied Richard I. to the Holy Land, were—Argent, two bars and a canton, gules (Acre Roll).†

The Curwens of Workington Hall, descendants of Ivo through a brother of Gilbert, survived in Northumberland until the end of the eighteenth century. Another branch, the Cliburn-Talebois, of Cliburn, died out in the reign of Henry V. The Bois descendants of John de Bois held their own in Norfolk until the early part of the seventeenth century. The Bois of Cleybrooke (Leicester) were probably descendants of Arnold de Bois.



### At the Sign of the Owl.



IN my March notes I offered a warm welcome to the first number of *The Imprint* (11, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.). Nos. 2 and 3, dated respectively February 17 and March 17, are now before me, and they not only maintain the standard of quality set up in No. 1, but show distinct progress. The February number is largely concerned with the fascinating subject of "Children's Books." Mr. Walter Crane writes on his own books for children; Mr. J. H. Mason writes excellent sense on the right kind of printing for children's books; while their illustration is discussed by Mrs. Meynell, Messrs. Hilaire Belloc, Clarence Rook, Arthur Waugh, Barry Pain, and other authorities. There are many delightful illustrations,

\* See Birch's *List of Seals*, 7612.

† Ashmolean MS., 1120; Harleian MS., 6137.

including some excellent colour-printing. The other contents of the number, some of which are chiefly of technical or trade interest, are varied and good. In the March issue, besides other papers of this kind, I note a short paper on "The House of Macmillan," by Mr. Frank Mumby, with an admirable portrait of Sir Frederick Macmillan—an original lithograph by Mr. F. Ernest Jackson. There are also striking original lithographs by Harry Becker, G. T. Plowman, Ethel Gabain, and D. Fitzgerald; and an appreciation of the art of Honoré Daumier, with illustrations, by Mr. Frank Rinder. *The Imprint* is itself a fine example of good printing and first-rate illustration. I trust it may have a long and prosperous career. It is well worth the modest shilling asked for it.

The London Library is extending its boundaries. The committee have bought very extensive freehold premises, No. 8, Duke Street, situated at the back of the Library. This has largely increased the value and adaptability of the present premises, and affords room for extension for many years to come, with freedom from all questions of ancient lights or other easements.

Part II. of *Book Prices Current* for 1913 (25s. 6d. per annum) records the sale of the libraries of the lamented Andrew Lang; the late Mr. E. A. Fitch, the Essex scholar and writer; and the late Mr. Ralph Clutton. Among Lang's books was a copy of Miss Braddon's *Aurora Floyd* bound in one volume with Gaboriau's *Monsieur Lecog*, the volume being lettered, "Andrew Lang's Distance Annihilators: These twain have shortened many a mile: Miss Braddon and Gaboriau." The volume went to Messrs. Sotheman for £3 5s. The 555 lots of Lang's library realized £1,793 17s. 6d. At Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's, in November last, an eighteenth-century horn-book was sold to Mr. Quaritch for £15. At the same sale £115 was realized by a remarkable collection, in thirty-two volumes, of about 1,172 historical tracts and pamphlets. These included some of the rare Royalist tracts with Oxford imprints, Lilburne pamphlets, rare single sheets, and newspapers such as *Mercurius Aulicus*,

*Oxford Diurnal*, etc. A contemporary transcript of Archbishop Laud's Diary from 1573 to August 29, 1636, in the original vellum, went to Mr. Quaritch for £7 5s. at Sotheby's in the sale of Mr. E. J. Castle's books in November last. The catalogue noted that this transcript was used for the Autobiography of Laud published by the Parker Society, 1839, but there are passages in it which were not printed. The part records the sale of an unusually varied and representative lot of books. There are few items of specially outstanding interest, but many desirable books of many different kinds.

The *Times*, March 28, contained a long article from the pen of the American scholar, Dr. Charles W. Wallace, describing one of the results of his researches among the Corporation Records of London—an account of a City pageant on the Thames in honour of the creation of Prince Henry Prince of Wales in 1610, in which, says Dr. Wallace, "I find were employed Anthony Munday as the pageant-poet, and the two eminent actors, Richard Burbage and John Rice, as the two orators of the occasion on behalf of the City."

Immediately after the pageant had taken place, Munday published anonymously a narrative of it under the title of *London's Love to Royal Prince Henrie*. "A part of it," says Dr. Wallace, "was reprinted nearly a century ago, with the report that only three copies were then extant. I have examined one copy at the British Museum, and another, imperfect, at the Guildhall Library. Another is reported at Exeter Cathedral, and I have heard of two in other collections. And now, after the lapse of three centuries, we are able for the first time, from the new-old records, to identify the anonymous author as Anthony Munday, and the speakers as the two famous actors, Richard Burbage and John Rice."

Dr. Wallace gives some account of the pageant itself, and many particulars of Munday's life and work. From the records he quotes the following order of the City Aldermen, dated June 5, 1610—the pageant took place on May 31, 1610—"for payment to



Burbage and Rice: 'Itm it is ordered that Mr. Chamberlen shall pay vnto Mr. Burbage and John Rice the Players that rode vpon the two fishes and made the speeches at the meeting of the high and mighty Prince the Prince of Wales vpon the River of the Thames on Thursday last Seauenteene powndes tenn Shillinges six pence by them disbursed for robes and other furniture for adorning themselves at the same meeting, And that they shall reteyne to their owne uses in lieu of their paynes therein taken all such Taffety silke and other necessaries as were provided for that purpose without any further allowance.' That was reasonably good pay—some £60 in modern money—for speaking two speeches. This is the first record we have of Burbage as a public orator, and the earliest record in which Rice is mentioned as an actor, already then famous, as we now learn."

An order of the same date provided for the payment of 20 nobles to Munday, the author: "Item it is ordered that Mr. Chamberlen shall pay vnto Mr. Anthony Monday who was ymployed for the devising of two speeches to be delivered to the Prince and for directions when my Lord Maior and Aldermen attended the prince the some of seauen and ffortie shillinges by him disbursed for diuers necessaries concerning the same preparacion and fowre powndes six shillinges and fowre pence for his paines and labour taken in the same amounting both to six powndes thirteene shillinges and eight pence."

It is proposed to publish as early as possible in the present year the whole of the Registers of the Parish of the Holy Trinity in the City of Chester from the earliest date to June 30, 1837. Some idea of the importance and general interest of its registers may be gathered from the volumes of *Chester Marriage Licences* recently published by the Record Society. Vol. v., 1661-1667 (the latest published), contains references to the various Chester churches as follows: Holy Trinity, 202; Cathedral, 109; St. John's, 89; St. Peter's, 74; St. Mary's, 67; St. Oswald's, 50; St. Bridget's, 31; St. Martin's, 9; St. Michael's, 7; St. Olave's, 2. The registers are of far more than merely local interest, as they contain entries relating to the principal Cheshire families, and also to many of neighbouring

counties, and of places far away. They abound in notes, often giving curious items of information concerning the times, and the persons and their occupations named in them. In the case of burials the supposed cause of death is frequently added.

Cheshire is, up to the present, very much behind some of her neighbours (notably Shropshire) in the matter of printing the Parish Registers, and very little has yet been done in the county to preserve and render accessible in this way the valuable information they contain. The original registers, Randle Holme's copy (1598-1653), and the Churchwardens' Accounts, have all been transcribed by the present Rector (Rev. L. M. Farrall, M.A.), who is now preparing a complete index, and will edit the proposed book, and take charge of it as it passes through the press. Subscribers' names should be sent to Mr. Farrall at 16, Curzon Park, Chester.

Many readers of the *Antiquary* will have noted with regret the death of Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, the well-known genealogist, on April 9, in his sixtieth year. Mr. Phillimore had himself edited more than two hundred volumes of parish registers, inquisitions and will calendars, and he also did much to stimulate and organize genealogical and documentary researches by others.

Mr. Harry Clifford has in preparation a *History of Bourton-on-Water*, Gloucestershire. The book will be illustrated and will contain chapters on geology and physical features; remains of the prehistoric, Roman and later periods; old roads and trackways; the church with its plate, bells, monuments, etc.; dialect and folk-lore; field names, etc. Publication will depend upon a sufficient number of subscribers' names being secured. Names should be sent to Mr. Clifford, from whom further particulars can be obtained, at 172, Finborough Road, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.

In the collection of the late Sir Joseph Dimsdale, sold on April 9 at Christie's, were several manuscripts which the authorities of

the London Museum deemed fit for acquisition. The most important of these was Queen Elizabeth's commission, dated July 20, 1572, for the issue of the warrant for the arrest and execution of the Earl of Northumberland (£90). For Queen Elizabeth's proclamation, April 30, 1573, for the resumption of intercourse with Spain, £32 was paid; and the Westminster letters patent of April 18, 1481, giving Simon Ocle, the Prior of Barnstaple, an acquittance, realized £19. A fine illuminated initial and a clear impression of the Great Seal were on this vellum manuscript.

Another purchase was a deed of Henry VIII., April 19, 1517, commanding Sir John Daunce to pay money due to Robert Amadus, goldsmith. This was acquired for £21. It is hoped that the publication of this will lead owners of manuscripts to present appropriate relics to the London Museum. The warrant from the Commissioners for rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral, dated September 20, 1675, appointing John Slyford to convey materials, and signed by Sir Joseph Sheldon, Lord Mayor, Sir W. Turner, Bishop Sancroft, and others, was valued at only £4.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE annual volume of the *Proceedings* of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society is always welcome. The issue before us, vol. lviii., is fully up to the level of its predecessors. The first part, besides the usual business details, contains an account of the proceedings of the sixty-fourth annual meeting of the Society, held at Wellington in July last, which embodies the very practical and suggestive presidential address given by Professor Boyd Dawkins on "Some Points in the Prehistoric Archæology of Somerset," as well as valuable notes on the churches and other places and buildings visited during the meeting. Part II. contains several important papers. Mr. Bligh Bond's fifth report on the discoveries made during the excavations of Glastonbury Abbey is full of interest. It is illustrated by two tinted plates and drawings in the text. Dr. Allen supplies "Further Notes on the Somerset Church Towers," with capital

photographic illustrations; and Mr. W. de C. Prideaux prints a portion of the Churchwardens' Accounts (1668-1684), of All Saints, Nynhehead. Other papers are—"A Third John de Courcy," by Mr. Hamilton Hall; "Hamdon, or Ham Hill: Notes on its Early Occupation and Afterwards," by Mr. R. Hensleigh Walter; and "Pomparles, Glastonbury," by Mr. John Morland. There are also papers on Somerset Lepidoptera and Mosses, by Mr. A. E. Hudd and Mr. W. Watson, which, with Part III.—the third part of Mr. E. W. Swanton's "The Mollusca of Somerset"—are without our purview. It seems rather a pity that each part of this valuable volume should be separately paged; and the absence of an index is certainly a great drawback.

Nos. lxii. and lxiii. of the *Proceedings* of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society are issued in one part (Cambridge: Deighton Bell and Co.; Price 7s. 6d. net). Ground which must be fresh to many members is touched by Professor Seward in his paper on "The Churches of Gothland." The only town of Gothland is Wisby, which is a curious mediæval survival. Its thirteenth-century wall is almost intact, with its succession of square towers, gateways, and saddle towers. Many illustrations are given of the churches, most of which appear to be in ruins. A short bibliography is appended to the paper. Dr. M. R. James prints "The Earliest Inventory of Corpus Christi College"—a Latin list of the College goods transcribed from a paper manuscript begun in 1376, largely added to soon after 1384, with other later annotations. It records books—described, says Dr. James, "with a particularity quite unparalleled in my experience";—vestments, hangings, clothes, etc.—a section also characterized by a remarkable wealth of detail; and plate, sacred and secular. Of the plate listed, four pieces are still in the possession of the College. Next come a short paper, with illustrations, on "The Fishing-Boats in a Window of 1552 in Auppegard Church, Normandy," by Mr. H. H. Brindley; brief accounts, with illustrations, by the Rev. F. G. Walker, of Roman and Saxon remains from the Grange Road, Cambridge; and a report by Dr. Duckworth on human bones from the same site. The last fifty pages or so are occupied by a delightful paper entitled, "College Dons, Country Clergy, and University Coachmen," in which Dr. W. M. Palmer shows how much human interest and what wealth of information can be extracted from the apparently dry subject of the early Cambridgeshire records of the Probate Court.

We have received vol. iv., 1911-12, of the *Year-Book* of the Viking Society for Northern Research. Besides the Annual Report, accounts, library additions, and other business details, it contains a valuable series of notes, many of them from Scandinavian sources not very accessible to British readers, a large number of reviews, many of them, similarly, of Scandinavian books and publications; and a Western Norway Report, by Dr. Haakon Schetelig. We congratulate the Viking Society on its many flourishing activities. The twenty-first anniversary dinner will be held on

July 3, to which non-members will be admitted. On this occasion there will be given English and Shetland sword-dances, the Highland sword-dance, and a selection of Orkney, Shetland and Highland music on the pipes.

Part 5 of vol. v. and parts 2 and 3 of vol. vi. of the *Journal* of the Gypsy Lore Society are before us. The first-named contains frontispiece, title, contents, index, etc., for vol. v. The second part of vol. vi. has a short notice by Mr. D. MacRitchie of "Gypsies at Geneva in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries"; continuations of "The Gypsies of Central Russia," by Dr. D. F. de l'Hoste Ranking; "The Criminal and Wandering Tribes of India," by Mr. H. L. Williams, and "Nuri Stories," by Professor Stewart Macalister; and some Bulgarian gypsy stories recorded by Mr. B. Gilliat-Smith. Part 3 of vol. vi. is entirely occupied by the conclusion (eighty pages) of Professor Macalister's learned "Grammar and Vocabulary of the Language of the Nawar or Zuth, the Nomad Smiths of Palestine."

#### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*March 13*.—The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Vice-President, in the chair.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hawley presented the report of the excavations undertaken at Old Sarum in 1912. That work was virtually preliminary to that to be undertaken during the present year—namely, the excavation of the site of the Cathedral. This lies in the north-west quarter of the city, and its examination will be of great interest, as the excavation of a cathedral church is unique in the annals of archæology in this country, the excavation of 1834 being of quite a cursory nature. The work of 1912 consisted in finding the outer wall of the cathedral church, and no attempt was made to dig within the building itself. During the work many burials were discovered, but these were left undisturbed; also in the débris a considerable number of sculptured stones from the church was found. Various problems of considerable interest have arisen as a result of this preliminary excavation, but these must await solution until the church itself is excavated this year.

Besides the work on the church, the open area to the south was systematically trenched, and proved to be a cemetery, probably of the lay-folk; the base of the churchyard cross was found at the south-east. To the west of the church were found several buildings, but they had evidently undergone much change and destruction, and it was difficult to trace their extent and plan. Excavation was also undertaken on the site of the west gate, and along the city wall northwards of it.—*Athenæum*, March 22.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*April 3*.—Dr. Philip Norman, Treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. Harold Brakspear read a paper on "The Recent Excavations at Malmesbury Abbey," in which, after recounting the known history of the abbey, he described, with the

assistance of a large coloured plan, the arrangements of the church and buildings.

The church was probably begun in 1140, when the monks again enjoyed their revenues, which for twenty years had been held by Roger, Bishop of Sarum and Chancellor of England. It was of the plan of Gloucester, a short presbytery with ambulatory end, transepts, and nave of nine bays, with a south porch and central lantern. In the thirteenth century the presbytery was lengthened eastward to form a more dignified housing for the shrine of St. Aldhelm. In the fourteenth century the central lantern was raised and a spire added; the south porch had its walls thickened to 10 feet, apparently to carry a tower which was never built; and a large square tower was added at the west end of the nave over the vaulting, as was done at Hereford. In the fifteenth century the cloister alleys were rebuilt.

The monastery was suppressed in 1539, and very quickly the destruction of the church was begun, and embraced the whole of the east end and transepts. The nave with the porch and west tower was saved for the parish, owing to the old parish church being in a ruinous condition. Not many years later the west tower fell down, destroying three bays of the nave and north aisle; and instead of rebuilding these, the church authorities of the time put a new west end across the church at the sixth pair of pillars.

Excavations have been made on the site of the crossing and transepts, and the site of the cloister and the surrounding buildings. The latter show that the cloister was square, and surrounded by alleys having a rich fan vault. The alleys were laid with pattern tiles. The present abbey-house to the east has a subvault of the thirteenth century, and may have been part of the infirmary built by Abbot William Colerne.

A series of lantern-slides of the present building was shown, among which especial note should be made of the north arch of the crossing, the flying buttresses on the south side of the nave before repair, and the south porch, with its wonderful outer arch of eight sculptured members and series of the Apostles within.

Illustrations were also exhibited of the cloister, restored from the fragments found, and of the flooring tiles, bearing various initials of the Abbots with a griffin segreant, the arms of the abbey, and some of the tiles themselves were also shown.—*Athenæum*, April 12.

The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on March 10, Lord Guthrie presiding. In the first paper Mr. James Curle gave an account of nine undescribed objects from the Roman fort at Newstead, and illustrated his remarks by photographs thrown on the screen. The objects described came from the south annexe to the camp. Among them was a cartwheel of oak, the felloe of which was made of separate treads of ash dowelled together. Other articles found were a knife with bone handle, a fork-like implement, a stone mortar, an iron hoe, and a long fire-shovel. From Pit 95 came iron mountings, parts of a wheel, pottery, harness ornaments, buckles, and a deer-horn pick

made of the shaft of an antler, the brow antler attached, the point blunted by use, and the shaft-end polished by the hand-grasp of the users. Such primitive tools were to be classed as native, and perhaps told of forced labour. From Pit 96 came an iron rib, probably the mounting of a shield of the Antonine period. A thin bronze cooking-pot which came from Pit 99 bore an inscription indicating that it belonged to a cavalry soldier. Pit 102 yielded early pottery, and a piece of leather of peculiar shape, elaborately decorated with brass studs, which belonged to the same class with a more entire example found in Pit 78, which can now be identified as a frontal for a horse. Such objects are rarely depicted on Roman monuments, but on the Trojan Column a group of Sarmatian archers are, themselves and their horses, enveloped in scale armour. Similar armour to protect a horse's head has recently been brought from Thibet, and the same decorative work in leather as was used at Newstead in the first century was in use in India till a comparatively recent period.

In the second paper Mr. T. C. Mears, architect, gave a description, with illustrations, of a mediæval burgess's house at Inverkeithing, doomed to demolition in connection with the building of a new school. The stone portion of the building is a practically unaltered example of a burgess's house of about the time of the Battle of Flodden. At the street level is a vaulted cellar, with no access to the upper floors. The whole of the floor above consists of a hall with stone flooring, hooded fireplace, and arched aumbry recess. The original door is at the back of this level, and was reached by an outside stair, now gone. Overhead is a sleeping loft, formerly reached by a ladder in the recess. Town buildings of this period are very rare in Scotland, the great majority having been constructed of wood. That this is an early experiment in stone building for a small house is shown by its close affinity both in construction and arrangement with the small defensive towers like that at Liberton. Efforts are being made for the preservation of the building.

In the third paper the Rev. J. King Hewison described—and illustrated by a number of photographs taken specially to show the characteristic features—the sculptures and inscriptions of the two crosses of Ruthwell and Bewcastle.

"Archæological Notes from the Yarrow District" were contributed in the fourth paper by Mr. C. G. Cush.

At the meeting of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on April 1 Mr. J. H. E. Bennett read a paper on "Two Elizabethan Chamberlains of the Palatinate of Chester," which gave notes on the arms of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby, now in the churchyard of St. John the Baptist, Chester, and on the relations of the two nobles with the locality. The paper was illustrated by lantern slides.

The ordinary meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE was held on April 2, when the papers read were "Dudley Castle," by Mr. H. Brakspear,

and "Sir W. Sherington's Work at Lacock Abbey and Sudeley and Dudley Castles," by the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell. By permission of the King, the spring meeting of the Institute was held at Windsor Castle on April 8 and 9. Sir Henry Howorth, addressing the members, said that the King had expressed his desire that they should have access to every section of the Castle that was at all interesting. Consequently many parts not accessible to the general public were on this occasion thrown open to the members of the Institute, who made the itinerary of the buildings under the guidance of the Director, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

Professor Haverfield lectured on "Wroxeter and other Romano-British Towns" to members of the BIRMINGHAM ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on March 13. Mr. J. A. Cossins presided. The lecturer said if the subject did not commend itself to a Birmingham audience, it was perhaps because there were few Roman remains in the district. But there was one Roman road which ran through the city, and its name could be found in Holloway Head, which, of course, meant the hollow way. But this was a point on which archæologists were not well agreed. Professor Haverfield went on, with the aid of lantern slides, to describe the character of town life in the Roman world, and the nature of the finds that had been made at Caerwent, Silchester, Uriconium, and elsewhere. Knowing what they did, it was sometimes asked, What was the advantage of wanting to learn more? The more they knew, the more there was to know. What could be found at Wroxeter was much greater than what was already known. The problems were far more important than those already solved. It ought to be possible at Wroxeter to find evidences which would show the way in which Roman civilization went down in Britain, and how the Saxons came to get on top. No place was more likely to yield evidences of this nature than Wroxeter. The impression it gave him was that the traditional dates given in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and history manuals were nearly all rubbish, and that the young need not be troubled to learn them. It seemed probable that the Roman civilization—at any rate in the lowlands—went down with a crash before the first coming of the Saxons; that all the towns such as Wroxeter and Silchester fell quickly. This was a question not only of importance to the historian, but to anybody who wanted to know how far the English were really English. In conclusion, Professor Haverfield appealed for assistance in carrying out the excavations at Uriconium.

A meeting of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Carlisle on April 10, when Professor Collingwood read a paper on "Recent Opinion on the Bewcastle Cross," stating difficulties in the way of accepting Professor Cook's theory. Other papers read were on the rediscovered postern door of Carlisle Castle, the door through which Kinmont Willie was rescued in the famous sixteenth-century raid, by Mr. J. H. Martindale; the "Notebook of William Thompson," a Cumber-



land J.P. under the Commonwealth, by Mr. P. H. Fox; and on the "Exploration of a Bloemery at Lindal-in-Cartmel," by Mr. J. Wilfrid Jackson, read by Mr. J. F. Curwen. Various exhibits were made. The Society also accepted the offer of the National Trust to excavate the Roman camp at Ambleside, and hope to begin digging in the later part of August.

THE LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held a conversazione at the Bishopsgate Institute on the afternoon of April 7, at which Mr. Charles H. Hopwood delivered an illustrated lecture on "Ancient Portions of the Tower of London not Accessible to the Public." Colonel Pearson presided. —Mr. Hopwood showed first a photograph of the Tower as taken from an airship, in which the moat, the walls, and the various buildings, could be easily distinguished. The Tower, he said, had been a royal stronghold, a palace, and a treasure-house, but it had remained "the" Tower to the people of London. During the rebuilding of the Guard House in 1890, on the site of which a Roman villa had once existed, hypocaust pipes and pottery were discovered. There was a passage-way about 5 feet in height, and beyond a grille they discovered an oubliette, a circular chamber 7 feet in diameter. The passage was found to communicate with the moat, and near the base of the White Tower one could see an iron grating, showing the way down to this terrible chamber. So foul was the air in the chamber that ventilation had to be provided in modern times by boring holes through the base of the White Tower. Mr. Hopwood also showed a line of tramway used to convey military stores into the Tower during the Crimean War. It had been constructed through 25 feet of solid masonry, and he thought it spoke well for the workmen of a past generation that English engineers took six weeks to make the boring. For a long time the entrance to the Tower was a matter of dispute, but he thought it had now been settled that it was not on the north side of the building. He exhibited views of the window from which Flambard escaped, and of the recesses in which Barkstead, the Cromwellian Lieutenant of the Tower, was supposed to have hidden the tubs of butter concealing his treasures. King Charles gave permission to search for the goods on condition that he received half of what was found, but nothing came of the search, and Pepys wrote: "And so we went home like fools." The lecturer also showed, for the first time in public, he said, pictures of the oratory in which Henry VI. was murdered.

At the meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND on March 25, Mr. Burchaell presiding, Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong read a paper entitled, "A Note as to when Heraldry was Adopted by the Irish Chiefs." He came to the conclusion, having considered the evidence furnished from various sources with regard to Irish seals and matrices, that no early armorial seals of Irish princes or chiefs had been shown to exist up to the present. In the fourteenth century the Irish chiefs and gentlemen were still sealing with miscellaneous devices, such as

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galleys, wyverns, griffins, antique gems, etc. He felt justified, therefore, in concluding that heraldry in the ordinary sense of the word was only very slowly accepted by the Irish chiefs, and that its adoption on any large scale in Ireland did not take place until the fifteenth century or even later.

Mr. C. Lynam read a description of the excavations at the site of the Roman city of Eboracum at the annual meeting of the NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE FIELD CLUB on March 27. He said that items of more or less interest had rewarded them for their trouble. They were too numerous to mention, but perhaps the principal feature was a rough stone, low down in the foundation wall, carved with two human heads facing one another, and accompanied by a symbol, circular in form, with an upright line through the centre of it. Coins, bones of various kinds, fragments of plaster floors with painted decorations, had been common, also the plaster of walls with coloured decoration. Bits of pottery, metal, glass in small quantities, ironwork, bricks, slates, incised initials on bricks, were also found, while the marks of animals' feet were not uncommon. The Committee had had photographs taken of particular features.

THE PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA held a meeting at Norwich on March 10, Mr. J. T. Hotblack in the chair. Mr. J. S. Warburton sent a paper on "Some Saxon Remains found near Stoke Ferry." He stated that in October last he visited a gravel-pit at Wretton, where the workmen had found an iron spearhead and some human bones. Further investigation was made, and a femur, an iron knife-blade, an iron shield-boss on the right side of the body, and a small iron knife near the head were found. The feet of the skeleton were directed towards the north-east, and the spearhead was found near them. The burial had originally taken place at a depth of about 3 feet, and Mr. Reginald Smith, of the British Museum, considered it dated from the sixth century, the presence of weapons and the position of the grave proving it to be non-Christian. He stated that shield and spear were frequently found together, that the smaller knife was used at meals, and was nearly always found in graves; but the larger knife was a small scramasax with a thick blade and angular point, and might have served as a weapon. On this and on the shield-boss were impressions of a coarse fabric, probably one of the garments in which burial took place.

Mr. W. G. Clarke read a paper illustrated by specimens from his own, Mr. H. H. Hall's, and Mr. H. Dixon Hewitt's collections, on "Later Palæolithic Implements in Norfolk." After a reference to the unsatisfactory classification of the "drift" implements in Norfolk, he dealt with the various "cave" types, stating that specimens of the Mousterian and Solutrean periods were few and doubtful. Accepting Mr. Reginald Smith's arguments in *Archæologia* that "Cissbury type" implements date from the Aurignacian period, he dealt with the numerous finds made in the country, but more especially with the stations at Weeting (with Santon),

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Ringland, Markshall, and Cranwich. The Markshall specimens in Mr. Halls' collection were characterized by their immense bulbs and large facies, and three of his Santon specimens were also especially noteworthy. The Cranwich specimens Mr. Smith considered "about as representative of the Aurignac culture as any site could be." The implements included axes, steep-edged scrapers, carinated planes, fabricators, and degenerate coup-de-poings. From the Ringland station Mr. Clarke had obtained about 700 implements, with a white patina averaging  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in thickness, and with 40 per cent. of them showing black rechipping, generally of a nibbling character. Hinge fractures were frequent, and there was often a predominance of chipping at the bulbar end of the implement. Many of the flakes appeared to have been struck across the narrow axis of a cylindrical piece of flint. A further group of implements, apparently not Neolithic, might be Magdalenian. These included various types resembling those from the French caves—namely, burins, "dos rabattu" knives, long and concave end scrapers, and long flakes, one being 9 inches long and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide. A series of implements found by Mr. Hewitt on a site near Thetford perhaps belonged to this period.

Mr. B. Lowerison sent a report on the trenching of certain long mounds on the Manor Farm, Heacham, undertaken by permission of Mr. Hamon le Strange and Mr. G. B. M. Brown. The evidence showed that the mounds were artificial, but were not barrows, and Professor McKenny Hughes had suggested that they might have formed parts of salt pans. A few fragments of pottery were found, and some bones, which had been identified by Mr. F. Leney as those of domestic animals.

Mr. F. N. Haward sent a paper, with specimens, on "The Problem of the Eoliths"; and Mr. H. Parker read a paper on "Prehistoric Interments at Harlyn Bay, Cornwall." Various exhibits were made.

At the meeting of the KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Maidstone on March 13, the Mayor presiding, the Rev. E. H. Hardcastle read a paper on what is usually called the Old Tithe Barn of Maidstone, which Mr. Hardcastle said was really the old stables of the manor house of the Archbishop's Palace. He appealed for funds to retain the old building.

Dr. Parsons gave a most interesting address on the Bronze Age in Kent, commenting chiefly upon the discovery of a Bronze Age burial-ground at Broadstairs in the summer of 1911 at Valetta House. The excavation had disclosed two circular trenches, one within the other, in which were found a number of skeletons and ornaments. It was the first time a skeleton of this age had been found in Kent, and it had been useful in adding to their knowledge of the Bronze Age people. They had been able to find the stature of the age, which he put down at 5 feet 7 inches. During the lecture Dr. Parsons showed slides of the excavations and skeletons at Broadstairs, and the discovery of bronze hoards at Minster, Fant, Maidstone, Free Down, Ringwould, and chiefly round the coast, although there had been one—the

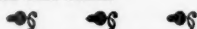
only one in the forest district of the Weald—at Marden.

Other slides exhibited by Mr. Allchin showed several archaeological buildings of note in Maidstone, some of which, including the old Court Houses, the Market Cross, the Conduit Tower, and Astley House, had been lost to the town.

The principal paper read at the meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on March 14 was by Mr. J. Wilfrid Jackson, who read his "Third Report on the Explorations at Dog Holes Cave, Warton Crag, Lancashire." Through the generosity of this society and several other friends, the author had been enabled to devote a fortnight of his vacation last year to making further investigations at this famous cave. In the course of the diggings several interesting relics were obtained, giving an insight into the history of the cave and its surroundings in former times. The most important find was a weaving-comb made of red deer antler, which agrees in many respects with similar combs found in excavating the late-Celtic lake village at Glastonbury. Another interesting object was a curious bronze button, which has evidently answered the purpose of a cloak or belt fastener. Amongst the other objects found are one or two highly oxidized tools, three polished bone pins or awls, flint flakes, and fragments of late-Celtic pottery. A further collection of animal and human remains was also obtained, including, amongst the latter, the bones of a dwarf 4 feet 5 inches in height, and a lower jaw showing dental mutilations. This is the second example Mr. Jackson has found in this cave. This discovery is of very great interest and importance, since the practice of mutilating the teeth is characteristically East African. Some of the Australians also extract several of the teeth as part of their initiatory ceremonies.

On March 26 Major Berry lectured before the BELFAST NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB on the construction of the earliest known Norse and Irish ships, excellent drawings of which were shown. He said the discovery of the Gokstad ship in 1880 had given us some idea of what a Viking ship was like. From the fact that she was used for burial, had port-holes for the oars, was fitted with flooring on the beams, and carried three small boats or barks, indicating a large crew, it is presumed that this boat was used as a warship. She was remarkable for her size and almost perfect preservation, due to the blue clay in which she was embedded. The length from stem to stern over all was 78 feet, the keel alone measuring 66 feet. The breadth of beam was  $16\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and the depth about 4 feet. Oak alone was used in the construction. The body was unpainted; but several large round shields of thin wood, which were found with the boat, bore traces of black and yellow paint. The decoration of the trimmings on the prow, gunwale, and sternpost, the numerous carvings, both upon the ship and the relics, together with the handy use of colours, exhibited a very strong influence from Irish decorative work. The old Irish, too, loved the sea,

and in a poem sung by Fin Maccool on Slieve Gullion the sea is called "the path of the seals," and in the Dinushenchas the mouth of the Shannon was spoken of as "the garth of the ships." According to some accounts the Tuatha de Danaan first touched Ireland at Murlough Bay, in County Antrim, and there they burnt their ships behind them. The curach of Manannan, the sea-god, was called the Scuabtuinne, the sweeper of the waves, and it had a narrow stern of copper. In the account of the death of Counla (translated by Kuno Meyer from the "Yellow Book of Lecan") it was said, "they saw the boy coming towards them across the sea, a skiff of bronze under him, and gilt oars in his hands." After describing the construction of the Irish curaghs, the lecturer gave a detailed account of the early missionary journeys in these frail boats.



Other meetings have been the annual general meeting of the VIKING SOCIETY on April 16 (St. Magnus Day), when Professor A. Mawer spoke on "Scandinavian Influence in English Place-Names"; the ST. ALBANS AND HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on March 19, when Mr. Greenslade read a paper on "Seventeenth-Century Glass"; the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION on April 3, when Mr. R. H. Forster gave an account of the discoveries at Corbridge; the BRIGHTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on April 2, when Mr. G. Aitchison lectured on "An Archæologist in Fairyland"; the visit of the HANTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on April 2 to Rockbourne, to see the results of excavations made on Rockbourne Downs by Mr. Heywood Sumner, who has found evidences of a small Roman settlement there; the annual meeting of the THOROTON SOCIETY on April 9; the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on March 28; the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on March 19 and April 2; and the YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND YORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on April 8, when Mr. O. Grabham lectured on "The Antiquities of Bampton and Flamborough."



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

**THE MYTH OF THE PENT CUCKOO: A STUDY IN FOLKLORE.** By John Edward Field, M.A. Four illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. xii + 215. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The tale of the Men of Gotham who encompassed the cuckoo with a hedge, and when the bird flew away said, "We made not our hedge high enough," is familiar. The Nottingham Gotham is the usually accepted home for the Gothamite stories, though the

Sussex Gotham has a claim not to be lightly put aside. Similar stories are told of cuckoo-penners in Somerset, Cornwall, and elsewhere. Proverbial fools, without the cuckoo connection, are associated with many places, both in this country and abroad—as the Schildburgers of Germany. Then there is the curious fact that in several rural parishes among the Chilterns, in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, in some Thames-side villages and in two Berkshire parishes, there is a spot known locally as the Cuckoo Pen. Many of these Cuckoo Pens are small, usually circular, but one in Berkshire, against the road running between Wallingford and Wittenham, is a field of nearly forty acres. Mr. Field, in the well-written and suggestive book before us, has set himself to bring together all the evidence relating to these Cuckoo Pens and cuckoo-penners, and by a careful study of topographical features, the relations of localities and archæological evidence, local tradition and undoubted historical associations, to explain the origin and meaning of the pens, and their relation to the legends of the penners. Mr. Field's conclusions may be briefly stated. He suggests that the pens mark the spots where, after the Saxon invasion, and notwithstanding Saxon domination, the ancient British remained in greater numbers than the newcomers; that "cuckoo pen" was originally "cuck pen," that "cuck" was a term of contempt applied by the Saxons to the remnant of the earlier inhabitants, and that the old legend of penning the cuckoo was attached as an after-thought to people already regarded as contemptible. Thus crudely stated, Mr. Field's theory does not sound very convincing, but so bare a statement by no means does justice to the learning and ingenuity of the author. We have read the book carefully and with much interest, and are bound to say that our verdict is one of "not proven"; but both archæologists and folklorists will find Mr. Field's work well worth study. The author is by no means dogmatic or anxious to make his evidence bear more than it can fairly carry. He makes his suggestions tentatively, and is fully aware of how much they depend upon inference and upon mere possibilities, though we think he is a little too much inclined to regard possibilities as probabilities. The lore of the cuckoo is extensive and remarkable, and the story of the fools who sought to hedge or wall in the bird, so as to insure perpetual summer, is one of the most curious of popular legends. Mr. Field has done good service in setting out the evidence here collected, and though we think his theory will not meet with general acceptance, his book is a valuable addition to the literature of a fascinating subject.

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**SYMBOLISM OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS REPRESENTED IN ENGLISH CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.** By Arthur H. Collins, M.A. 120 illustrations in 60 plates. London: *Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd.*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. 239. Price 5s. net.

Mr. Collins here gives a concise and lucid account of most of the animals and birds, real and mythical, representations of which are to be found carved within or without our ancient churches. He has a chapter on "Sources"—Biblical and Classical and the mediæval Bestiaries—and then treats animals and

birds alphabetically, the real creatures, from the ape and the ass to the whale (and fish generally) and the wolf, and the real birds, from the charadrius, identified by Liddell and Scott with the stone curlew or thick-kneed bustard, and the cock and hen to the pelican and raven. Then follow the creations of fable, from the basilisk to the sphinx, terrebolon, unicorn, serra, remora, and phoenix. The text is slight and far from exhaustive—of the 239 pages, 120 are occupied by the illustrations and 9 by the table of photographs and index—but it is trustworthy so far as it goes. Mr. Collins gives the usually received interpretations, occasionally offering, for good reasons given, divergent explanations; but we regret that the text is not more closely linked with the numerous illustrations, which are fair, though quite a number are too indistinct to be effective. There is no reference in the text to the photographs. If a carving in a particular church is mentioned, the reader has to refer to both the index and the table of photographs at the end of the volume to find first whether anything in or about that church is illustrated, and, secondly, what the illustration represents. This is a small matter, but it is a fault in arrangement. The book is a handy and useful introduction to a most fascinating field of study, in which, as Mr. Collins well says, there are plenty of discoveries yet to be made.

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THE MOORLANDS OF NORTH-EASTERN YORKSHIRE: THEIR NATURAL HISTORY AND ORIGIN. By Frank Elgee, F.G.S. Many illustrations. London: *A. Brown and Sons, Ltd.*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi+361. Price 12s. 6d. net.

Mr. Frank Elgee may well feel proud of this book. It is based on many years of personal study, research, and—we may add—exploration: for to obtain an intimate knowledge, not only of the topography, but of the geology and zoology, the floral and insect life, with much else of such an extensive and in many ways difficult area as that of the Yorkshire moorlands, the student must possess many of the qualifications of an explorer. Mr. Elgee has produced what is, we believe, the first monograph of its kind. There is much literature on moors and moorlands, as considered from various points of view and in relation to this or that scientific study; but in the volume before us one well-marked and extensive area is taken—an area which contains within its borders a great variety of peculiarities—and although exhaustive treatment is not practicable in a single volume, the whole ground is covered in a thorough and workmanlike fashion. It would be difficult to name a single feature of the moors and their varied forms of life which Mr. Elgee has overlooked. In his preface he directs attention to sundry problems which he has discussed. It is impossible to discuss them here, and indeed no one who has not given them as much close and constant study on the spot as Mr. Elgee has done can be well qualified to do so. It is sufficient to say that Mr. Elgee always writes fairly and clearly, and holds the reader's attention. We have found the section relating to peat and the questions it suggests particularly interesting; others

will find special interest in other aspects of the moors. The book is well-planned and well-written, compact, and full of accurate information and suggestive discussion. The illustrations, largely photographic, are excellent. There is a good index, and the book is, in every respect, well produced.

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THE HILL AND THE CIRCLE. By R. A. Courtney. Penzance: *Beare and Son*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. 91. Printed for private circulation.

In the first thirty pages of this slim volume Mr. Courtney rapidly summarizes much evidence from many sources as to the sacredness of the hill, among many nations and races, to the sun-god, and as to the use of the circle—the wheel or disc—as a symbol of the deity. The remaining two-thirds of the book are occupied by the application of the theories as to hill and circle, to the stone circles and hill “castles” of Cornwall, with much matter proceeding therefrom—rites of sacrifice, and so forth. There is nothing new in the theories here put forth and illustrated. They are based on evidence from every part of the world, and Mr. Courtney has made free use of the books of Tylor and Frazer and Hewitt, and other recent anthropologists. In the main they have been largely accepted by archaeologists and anthropologists. All Mr. Courtney's local explanations and interpretations may not be accepted, but he has brought together in this interesting essay much information with regard to Cornish antiquities and folk-lore and traditions, and has given a good example of the value of the comparative method in archaeological study. An index would have been a useful addition. There are one or two misprints—e.g., “Hazlett,” on p. 23. There is a curious repetition of an identical sentence from Hewitt on pp. 7 and 10.

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THREE YEARS IN THE LIBYAN DESERT. By J. C. Ewald Falls. Translated by Elizabeth Lee. With 61 illustrations. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. xii+356. Price 15s. net.

This is a book of many-sided interest. It describes the doings and discoveries of the excavating party which was headed by Monsignor Kaufmann, whose cousin, Herr Falls, a member of the party, is responsible for this graphic and entertaining account. The chief result of the expedition's work was the discovery in the Libyan desert and consequent excavation of the temple and tomb and city of Menas, the famous Christian saint and martyr of the third century. The exploration of the early Christian city—the excavation of what the author not inaptly calls the Egyptian “Lourdes”—occupied the expedition during two laborious years. Herr Falls gives most interesting particulars of how the site was found—a wilderness of stony ruins—of how the excavating expedition was organized, the methods followed in engaging and superintending Beduin labour, and of the results achieved. But valuable and important as the discoveries were, Herr Falls has much else to tell. There is the account of a previous venture in the Libyan desert, and descriptions of the Oasis of the Natrûn Lakes and of the monasteries that still



survive. Another chapter describes the district of Mariut and Marmarika, with much valuable information both as regards the land and its Arab inhabitants. A journey with the Khedive to the Oasis of Amou "in the steps of Alexander the Great," in which a striking account is given of the Oasis of Siwa with its ruins and palm-groves, and a chapter of details of the religion and customs of the Beduins, are among

and animus as a whole that the appearance on one or two pages of harsh reflections on Lord Cromer is to be regretted. The illustrations are numerous, and although some of the views of details are rather small, they all add much to the reader's enjoyment. We are kindly permitted to reproduce one on this page. It shows a Menas ampulla of the fourth century which was found by one of the Arab boys,



A MENAS AMPULLA (FOURTH CENTURY).

the other contents of this fascinating volume, which combines much of the interest of a book of personal adventure with that of a scientific record of discovery. Herr Falls shows a pleasant sense of humour, as when he tells us of the Arab headman who when mutton was killed always said his prayers twice over, or recounts various anecdotes of characteristic Arab sayings and doings. The book is so free from bias

and when placed in the hands of Monsignor Kaufmann "looked so fresh and clean that it might have been finished only that moment." The find was one of the things that led to the identification and excavation of the site of the early Christian city. The ampulla or pilgrim's bottle bears a portrait of St. Menas between camels, with a Greek inscription. The translation reads a little stiffly here and there,

but on the whole is satisfactorily done. A map would have been a very useful addition to this agreeable and informing volume.

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A LECTURE ON THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES. By Reginald L. Poole, M.A., Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. 107. Price 5s. 6d. net.

The lecture which fills the first twenty-nine pages of this volume was delivered by the learned Keeper of the Archives in the Ashmolean Museum on May 8, 1912. The nature of the contents of the Archives, the history of their care and housing and of the relative regulations, with some particulars of the Keepers from Twyne, Langbaine and Wallis, of the seventeenth century, to Mr. Poole's predecessor, Mr. T. V. Boyne, made up the substance of the Keeper's interesting lecture. Where the Archives were originally deposited is unknown, but it was most likely in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in which the assemblies and public acts were held. Their first recorded home (in the fourteenth century) was the old Congregation House, "which was built about 1320 in the churchyard of St. Mary the Virgin, and could be entered from the Church by way of the Chapel of St. Catherine on the east side of the north transept." It was decided in 1609 that the Archives should be transferred to the vestry of All Saints' College Chapel. A press for them was to be made. The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors were to hold keys of the press, while the Vice-Chancellor and the Warden of the College were to have keys of the door of the vestry. But all this came to nothing. The Archives remained in the Congregation House until they were removed to their chamber in the Tower of the Schools, where they are still kept. This removal, Mr. Poole points out, was an indirect result of the work of Thomas Bodley. The whole lecture is full of interesting and valuable information lucidly conveyed. The remainder of the volume contains the inventory of the Archives as they were before their removal from the old Congregation House, printed from the first volume of the *Collectanea* of Mr. Twyne. This inventory was made in 1631. Later alterations are duly noted. Students of Oxford history and of the history and work of Oxford men will be grateful to Mr. Poole both for his lecture, learned and entertaining, and for its documentary accompaniment.

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THE DATE OF THE RUTHWELL AND BEWCASTLE CROSSES. By Albert S. Cook, Professor of the English Language and Literature in Yale University. (*Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, vol. xvii., pp. 213-361, and index, December, 1912.) Newhaven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1912. Demy 8vo.

Professor Cook's interest in these famous inscribed monuments is of long standing. So far back as 1890 he published his opinion that the language of the Ruthwell cross was as late as the tenth century, and in 1901 he returned to the attack. This third essay is a more matured discussion of the two relics, not only as regards their inscriptions, but taking into consideration the sculptured ornament—in which he follows Signor Rivoira—and the circumstances which

might have created works of this kind under the influence of the Cistercian abbeys during the reign of David I. of Scotland. The conclusion at which he arrives is that both "obelisks" were set up about, or a little after, the middle of the twelfth century, and this conclusion is supported by a great mass of most interesting matter. For the first time the details of these monuments are thoroughly illustrated from photographs by Mr. Tassell of Carlisle, and the late Mr. J. P. Gibson, F.S.A., of Hexham, adding greatly to the value of Professor Cook's elaborate description. How far this work will be regarded by students of early English art as the last word on the subject is another matter, but it is a contribution which can by no means be neglected by any who desire to follow the trend of opinion on a question left undecided by the antiquaries of the last generation.

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INDEXES TO THE ANCIENT TESTAMENTARY RECORDS OF WESTMINSTER. By A. M. Burke, F.S.A. With map. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., 1913. Royal 8vo., pp. xiv + 104. Price 12s. 6d. net.

The Westminster Records indexed in this well-produced volume fall into three classes—(1) The testamentary records of the Peculiar Court, 1504-1700, (2) the Westminster wills and administrations preserved amongst the records of the Consistory Court of London, 1540-1556, and (3) the miscellaneous testamentary records preserved in the Muniment Chamber of Westminster Abbey, 1228-1700. In his introduction Mr. Burke gives valuable information with respect to the Peculiar Court. He describes the extent of its jurisdiction, the mode of procedure, the nature of the records, and the plan and arrangement of his index. The much smaller number of records under classes (2) and (3) are also briefly described. The entry of each name in the indexes is preceded by the date of the record, and followed by exact reference. The book represents a great deal of careful, faithful labour. The value of such a key to these important records to biographical, topographical, and especially genealogical, students hardly needs to be pointed out in these pages. Mr. Burke has laid students under a debt of obligation which is increased by his provision of a map of Westminster, reproduced from one published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1835, which shows the extent of St. Margaret's Parish as defined by the decretal of 1222. The publishers have defaced the copy sent for review by blotching in large purple letters the word "Review" not only across the middle of the title-page, but also at the top of the introduction and at the foot of page 7 of the index. Most reputable publishers have ceased to disfigure their review copies in this absurd and unnecessary way, which is simply a relic of barbarism.

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A HISTORY OF THE BRISTOL CATHEDRAL SCHOOL. By E. T. Morgan. With illustrations. Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith, Ltd., London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co., Ltd., 1913. Crown 8vo., pp. 104. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The establishment of the Cathedral and the Cathedral School at Bristol grew out of the sup-

pression of the Abbey of St. Augustine in 1539, and the Cathedral Grammar School is usually said to have been founded in 1542. But Mr. Morgan shows that a Grammar School flourished in connection with the Abbey long before the foundation of the Cathedral. He quotes from a roll of the Abbey accounts of 1492 a reference to the "scola gramaticala intra Abbiām," which shows that at that date it was an established institution. From other records of importance connected with the Cathedral, which, formerly supposed to have been destroyed in the riots of 1831, appear to have been recently discovered, Mr. Morgan tells the story of the refoundation of the school in 1542, with the rules that were framed for its government, and traces the succession of headmasters and under-masters, and the changes of organization which it has undergone, down to the present time. The book is slight, and it seems a pity that Mr. Morgan did not make a more liberal use of the documentary matter to which he had access, but within its limits it is well done. Chapter V. contains several pages of extracts from the Cathedral accounts for 1581-1582 which record payments for work done on the schoolhouse, and which give valuable information as to prices and wages at that date. The school has undergone many reorganizations, some of which were far from successful; but since the scheme of 1882 came into force, the school has quietly pursued a useful and on the whole prosperous course. Many old scholars will be glad to possess this carefully prepared and pleasantly illustrated record, which is a useful addition to the literature of school history.

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In the *Scottish Historical Review*, April, Sir John Stirling Maxwell revises the history of the Royal Scottish Academy, and discusses the value of the artistic work it has done, and the possibilities of the future. Miss Theodora Keith sends a well-referenced study of "The Influence of the Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland on the Economic Development of Scotland before 1707"; Dr. Wilson edits some Cupar Abbey charters, 1219-1448; Mr. T. D. Robb discusses the poetry of Arthur Johnston (c. 1577-1641)—a name little known south of the Tweed; and Mr. Niall D. Campbell prints in full the Castle Campbell Inventory taken on February 21, 1595, which gives valuable information as to the contents of a Scottish nobleman's castle in the sixteenth century.

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The *Essex Review*, April, contains a deeply interesting and moving sketch of the life and character of one of the Antarctic heroes—that "very gallant gentleman," Captain Oates, of Gestingthorpe, Essex. Among the other papers are "The Barstable and Chafford Troop of Volunteer Cavalry," raised in 1798; "Essex Churchyard Trees," 1815-17; and some pleasant and varied notes "At Canewdon."

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The *Architectural Review*, April, has an article on "The Work of Frank L. Emanuel," with fine reproductions of some of his drawings. There is a wealth of other illustrations, including examples of

the sculptured work of Mr. Crosland McClure, and among the articles is one on "The Architecture of Londinium," by Professor Lethaby.

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The *Pedigree Register*, March, will interest many outside the ranks of genealogists, inasmuch as it contains the pedigree of Francis Thompson, the poet, prepared by Mr. Perceval Lucas. The *Register* also contains much material for other family histories—in particular, the families of Stocker, Horne, and Pitt of Blandford. We have also on our table a very interesting paper well worth careful study, with many illustrations, on "The Exact Site of the Globe Playhouse of Shakespeare," by Mr. George Hubbard, F.S.A., read before the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society; vol. i., part ii. of the *Journal* of the Alchemical Society, containing a paper by Mr. A. E. Waite on "The Canon of Criticism in Respect of Alchemical Literature," with discussion thereon; *Rivista d'Italia*, March; the Annual Report, 1911, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, the appendix of which, as usual, contains many valuable scientific papers; and from Mr. George Gregory, of Bath, a good catalogue of second-hand books, containing many sets of magazines and publications of learned societies.]



## Correspondence.

### DISCOVERIES AT BOURNEMOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR.

I cut the following interesting announcement from the *Birmingham Post*, April 19. The writer's Druidical references may be taken *cum grano*: "Two notable discoveries relating to the early period of Bournemouth have been made this week. Near the neolithic pits which were discovered in 1909 at Southbourne a number of stone tools and flint cores were found. Some of them were sent to the British Museum, and it was suggested by Mr. R. A. Smith that further search might lead to important results. The search has recently been carried out and concluded with extraordinary results. In the space of about the size of an ordinary dining-room was found a complete prehistoric workshop, which, when in full working order, was suddenly abandoned. It had become covered by vegetation, and had never been disturbed.

"Within the area was a complete outfit from rough flints to finished arrow-points, and pigmy flints, spear-points, boring tools, picks, scoops, axes, scrapers, knives, and curious tools which are as sharp as on the day they were made. Some of the tools weigh more than a pound, others less than a pennyweight, others are so fine and small that 134 of them weigh an ounce. Many of the tools are of curious shape, and some of the knives could be used to-day for

razors. Mixed with the tools were great quantities of waste chips and flakes. The total number of tools and flakes of all kinds is more than 7,000 and they fill ten buckets. All the best flints have been carefully numbered and catalogued by Mr. and Mrs. David Chambers, who made the discoveries, with the assistance of two leading scientists.

"The second find near the prehistoric workshop was an egg-shaped altar-stone, seven ivory beads, and a stone incense cup belonging to the Druid period. They may be as old as the Druid temple at Stonehenge, which was built about 1750 B.C. There is a cup-shaped depression at one end of the altar-stone, holding one-third of a pint. There is also a 2-inch hole right through the stone, which is of the same geological formation as the outer circles of stones at Stonehenge, from which place it may have been carried. The stone incense cup is beautifully shaped, and holds about as much as an egg-cup. It is made of hard sandstone, and it was probably used for anointing kings and queens, for the Druids were not only priests, but king-makers. The use of the seven ivory beads is quite unknown. All the things have been carefully packed and stored, and if possible will be kept in Bournemouth."

H.

#### MUSEUM EXTENSION AT HULL.

TO THE EDITOR.

A further valuable gift has just been made to the Hull Municipal Museums Committee by C. Pickering, Esq., J.P., the donor of the new Museum of Fisheries and Shipping at the Pickering Park. It was recently represented to him that the new museum was already crowded with exhibits, and he has kindly presented a strip of land stretching from the Hessle Road to the Pickering Park, and adjoining the present museum, for the purpose of extension.

A. B.

#### FIG SUNDAY.

TO THE EDITOR.

At Tring (Herts) the Sunday next before Easter is popularly designated in this manner, and it is usual to eat dried figs in some form on that day. The origin of the custom is, doubtless, because the miracle of the withering of the fig-tree took place on the following Monday.

In Brand's *Popular Antiquities* it is stated that at Kempton, in Hertfordshire, "it has long been a custom to eat figs on this day, there termed Fig Sunday, and a grocer in that village stated that more figs were sold there a few days previous than in all the rest of the year." In *Notes and Queries* Wavendon (Bucks) and Workop (Notts) are mentioned as places where the same custom prevails.

Can any of your readers give other instances, or suggest when the practice was introduced?

AMBROSE P. BOYSON.

Tring, Herts.  
March 18, 1913.

#### SURFACE FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR.

May I offer just a slight corroboration of the concluding sentence of the article on the "Cave-Man Out-of-Doors," by Mr. R. A. Smith, in the current number of the *Antiquary*, to the effect that worked flints found on the surface are not necessarily neolithic? There seems no doubt that there was a large factory of palaeolithic flint implements at Northfleet, whence they were circulated to the surrounding country. The Fleet was evidently a large inlet from the Thames extending southward up to and beyond Southfleet, with branches on each side. It seems probable that Northfleet and Southfleet Churches occupy the sites of look-out stations of the Romans or earlier occupants. Existing footpaths would seem to follow the line of an ancient track along the east side of the Fleet up to its southern end, whence paths diverge in various directions east and west, the main track continuing due south to Hartley (where there seems to have been a large British settlement, as evidenced by embankments and circular depressions such as are commonly called "dew-ponds"), and on to Ash and Wrotham and into the Weald. On this track, up the hill to the south of Southfleet, I have myself found on the surface a celt, well worked on one side and very slightly worked on the other side, which I believe is considered to be evidence of palaeolithic workmanship. Mr. Benjamin Harrison's collection of "eoliths" came, I think, chiefly from Ash, and were probably imported to that spot from some manufactory to the northward. Palaeolithic finds along this track on the surface are not rare.

The traces of early occupation at Hartley are, I believe, not well known, and are, I am afraid, in danger of being shortly obliterated, as it is rumoured that the whole neighbourhood will soon be cut up into plots for small owners, much to the regret of

JAMES KIRK.

Closeburn,  
Longfield, Kent.  
April 9, 1913.

**NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.**—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 7, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

**TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.**—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.